The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

A Serious Disagreement betwen Mr. Harrison and His Secretary of State. The Anti-option Bill Disposed of.

Mr. Harrison and his Secretary of State have had a very serious disagreement, and nothing but the nearness of Secretary Foster's resignation and departure for Europe, where he goes as counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators, has prevented an open row much more serious than that which led to the retirement of Mr. Blaine from the Cabinet last summer. The disagreement between the President and his premier was over the policy which this government should pursue in South and Central America, concerning the efforts of various European nations to acquire interests there. Mr. Harrison believes in an aggressive enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, while Sec. Foster believes in to a certain extent letting things alone, and he carried his belief to such an extent as to actually obstruct certain plans of Mr. Harrison's. Then it was that he discovered that Mr. H. was bossing the machine. It is said to be a direct result of Mr. Harrison's action that the Republic of Columbia has positively refused to renew the French concession for the Panama canal, which will shortly expire by limitation.

Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York, who has come to the front with a rush during this Congress, says the talk about his going into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet amounts to nothing, and that he is just where he wants to be, in the House.

Is the country on the eve of another whiskey ring scandal? There are people here who believe that it is, and a resolution has been introduced in the House providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investi gate the various charges that have been made against the whiskey trust of defrauding the government of money by the use of poisonous drugs in adulterating the liquor manufactured, and specially instructing the committee to ascertain and report the names of all persons connected in any way with the trust. According to rumor this investigation, if it be ordered by the House, will result in bringing to light a very sensational scandal, involving the good name of many men not suspected by the general public of profiting by the dealings of the whiskey trust. Let the investigation proceed, and in the language of Gen. Grant at the beginning of the exposure of the old whisky ring, "Let no guilty man escape."

It is probable that the House committee on Commerce, will favorably report a bill providing for an amendment to the Inter-state Commerce law permitting railroad pooling whenever in the judgment of the Inter-state commerce Commissioners it will be to the interest of the public to allow it, and authorizing the commissioners to put a stop to it whenever it becomes necessary to protect the interests of the public.

Hon. Henry Villard, who has been conspicously mentioned as a probable member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet is in Washington, endeavoring to persuade Congressmen to support a bill for the suspension of the purchase of silver. He says that whatever his personal inclinations might be his large business interests would compel him to decline a seat in the Cabinet, should it be tendered to him by Mr. Cleveland.

A report that President-elect Cleveland was considering the name of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, for Sec. of State was received with pleasure here. Senator Morgan's long and conspicous service as a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has qualified him to make an ideal Secretary of State, if he would consent to leave the Senate.

There is an evident intention in Congress to go slow in that Nicaragua Canal legislation. The last move was to direct the Senate committee on Foreign Relations to ascertain the exact amount the Canal Company has spent up to this time, and what it was spent for. This is on the theory that "it is better to be slow than to be sorry."

Senator Caffery, who will by the appointment of the Governor of Louisiana fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Gibson, took his seat Saturday. He made a very favorable impression upon his colleagues.

Everybody around the Senate is glad that the tiresome anti-option bill is to be finally disposed of this week. It will be passed.

Decidedly the busiest place in Washington at this time is the headquarters of the Inauguration committee. A large force is now constantly at work perfecting the details and answering questions and correspondence. Mr. Richard Croker of New York, has been appointed marshal of the first division of the Civic organizations in the inaugural parade, which will be composed exclusively of New Yorkers, with Tammany at the head. There is much rivalry between military organizations of various states for the honor of acting as Mr. Cleveland's personal escort in the parade.

THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.

The Populist House Recognized by Both the Governor and the Senate.

The crisis in the legislative conflict that has been waging between the Republicans and the populists since the day the legislature assembled has finally been reached. The Populist house has been recognized by both the governor and the senate, and the Populist state government is in a position to turn the Republicans out. The only way, to pass the crisis without serious trouble is the acceptance by both sides of some compromise measure, and that now seems the remotest possibility.

The only step wanting to bring the situation to a crisis was the recognition of the Populist house by the senate. After an extended debate in the latter body the desired recognition was extended.

Attempts are being made by the leaders of each side to bring about a compromise. Both houses adjourned to Monday afternoon in order to give ample time for the conduct of the negotiations. The governor has delayed the transmission of his message for the same purpose.

For near two weeks the Republicans and Populists, each claimed the house and both sat in the same chamber, each had a speaker occupying seats side by side. They slept on the floor of the house and grub was brought by messengers. The situation was a funny one.

The Mother of 24 Children.

Springfield, Ohio, should draw the premium at the World's Fair for having the most prolific mother. On the morning of 7th inst., the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Riley Yates of that city was an event in a remarkable family history. The latest addition makes the twenty-fourth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Yates, 13 of whom are living. There are five pairs of twins. Mrs. Yates was 14 years old when she was married, and she is now but 44 years old, a healthy happy woman. The father of this multitude is now 59 years old. The first child born of their union was when Mrs. Yates was 27 years old, 13 years after marriage. But one of the two dozen children died at birth. All the living children are robust and healthy. Another remarkable fact, according to the statement of Mrs. Yates, is that she has never had a physician in attendance at the birth of any of the 24 children. The mother and baby No. 24 are doing nicely.

A Wide Difference

The idea of making corporations bear the brunt of taxation is gaining ground, and is in the right direction. Corporations are making big money off of the people in general, and can afford to carry a big load of the public expenses for the franchises they have.

Railroads, the telephone monopoly, telegraph companies, coal combines, and the like are reaping a rich harvest, while the farmer and working man can scarce make enough to make ends meet.

Good Mill Property For Sale.

The Centre Hall Mills are offered at private sale. The location is one of the best in the county. Mill is kept running constantly, and a competent party can readily double the trade if desired. Trade in grain and coal included. Has all conveniences, siding, and only few rods from railroad station. Only reason for selling, to be relieved from business. If not sold, the mill can be rented for a term of years. tf

The trifling cost of farming wheat in the west, compared with the cost of farming in the east, and the low freight rates from the west to the east on grain, is what depresses the eastern farming interests, and keeps down the prices. But it is our sons who are doing the western farming, and we can't shut them out.

JUDGE DEAN, in giving his reminiscence of twenty years on the bench before the Blair County Teachers' Institute at Hollidaysburg, said that during his judicial career of twenty years he took over 2,500 verdicts in the Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon County Courts and sentenced 2,000 criminals to jail and penitentiary imprisonments. New trials were granted in only twenty instances, and three murderers were sentenced to capital punishment. The judge had no knowledge beyond one exceptional case of ever sentencing an innocent man.

——C. P. Long & Co. is the successor to D. E. Bible, of Spring Mills, Pa.

SPRING ELECTIONS

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

How to Prepare for the Spring Elections Under the Australian Ballot System.

The Somerset *Herald* has prepared a synopsis of the provisions of the new ballot law applying to spring elections in boroughs and townships, which we appropriate, with a few changes, for the information of our readers in the boroughs and townships of this section:

The elections on Feb. 21 next will be conducted precisely as was the election on Nov. 8 last. So far as the actual voting and the duties of officers on election day are concerned the provisions of the Baker ballot law in both these elections are identical. But with regard to the preliminaries there are differences of the utmost importance. The method of nominating tickets for the February election, and of preparing the ballots for the third Tuesday of that month, are so radically different under the new law from the custom of long standing in many districts, that officials upon whom duty is devolved by the new law, as well as citizens interested in local political affairs and in the promotion of good municipal government, should lose no time in familiarizing themselves with the new requirements. To aid in the dissemination of information on this subject, we herewith present an epitome of those requirements of the Baker ballot law which will materially effect the election districts of Centre and Clearfield counties in preparing for the February election, and which differs from the provisions that controlled the preparation for the election in November.

IN THE BOROUGHS.

In boroughs one primary and one certificate will suffice for each party.

These certificates, which will be furnished in blank by the county commissioners, must be filed with the borough auditors, and it then becomes the duty of these officials, after the time for filing objections has expired, to see that proper and legal ballots, the cost of which is to be paid by the county, are prepared and ready for election day.

The time for filing certificates in boroughs is not less than ten days before the election, but it will be well to have all the primaries much earlier than this (many townships have fixed on the last Saturday in January as a suitable date) so as to allow ample time for the discharge of the responsible duties with which the auditors will be charged.

Nominations for any borough office once may also be made by nomination papers or petitions signed by at least three per centum of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected at the last election in the borough. To get a name on the official ballot for school director in the borough of Chester Hill, for instance, by virtue of nomination papers, or petitions, such papers must be signed by at least three per centum of the number of votes cast for school director at the election last February. Such nomination papers or petitions must be filed with the borough auditors not less than seven days before the election, but should be filed much earlier for the reason heretofore stated with the regard to the certificates of nominasion.

Objections as to the form of certificates or papers must be sent in writing to, and determined by, the borough auditors. The time for filing such objections is within three days after the last day for filing. Objections as to the validity of certificates or papers in boroughs are filed within the same period, but with court of common pleas, to be determined by it.

WHAT TO DO IN TOWNSHIPS.

In a large number of the townships of the county the new law works a revolution in the method of naming a ticket. It makes mandatory, in order to get party representation on the official ballot, party primaries. There is no other way for political parties to get representation on the official ballot. Heretofore in many of the townships primaries have not been held, but in lieu thereof one ticket was made up, having printed on it the names of all who desired to run for office, whether Democrat or Republican, and then the voter on election day made his choice. This was very easy, simple and satisfactory, but the new law sets it aside and puts in its place party primaries or nominating meetings.

In undivided townships, only one certificate will be made out by each political party. It will be filed with the township auditors. But in townships that are divided into two or more election districts, such as Potter, it will be the duty of the officers of the primary meeting in each election district first to certify to the township auditors the party nominees for judge and inspector of elections and also for registry assessor and then to consolidate the vote of the townships on school directors, supervisors, constable and the other township officers and jointly certify on the blank form furnished by the county commissioners the names of the nominee to the township auditors.

This must be done, according to the letter of the law, at least ten days before the election. But it may be well to reiterate here what was said with regard to this matter under the head of boroughs, that in order to give the auditors sufficient time to properly discharge their duties the primaries should be held not later than the last Saturday in January, and the certificates filed immediately thereafter.

Nomination papers or petitions may also be filed in township affairs, and the candidates thus petitioned for are entitled to be named on the official ballot, providing the papers are signed by at least three per cent. of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected at the last election in the district or township for which the nomination paper is intended. Such nomination paper must be filed with the auditors at least seven days before the election, but should be filed much sooner than this, as we explained above, so that the auditors may have sufficient time to prepare for election day.

Objections as to the form of any township certificates or paper must be sent in writing to the auditors within three days after the last day for filing, but no objections as to the validity of such papers or certificates to the common pleas court of the county for decision within the same limit of time.

It then becomes the duty of the township auditors to arrange the data filed with them for the official ballot, the expense of printing which is born by the county. A separate and different ballot will be necessary in each election district, and in the township of Potter for instance two sets of ballots will be prepared, one set for each election district. Great care must necessarily be exercised by the auditors in doing this work. A mistake in the form or matter of the ballot might invalidate the election. Application at the county commissioner's office for proper blanks and instructions will doubtless aid auditors materially in concluding their work in a legal manner.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diceases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts, and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

CHICAGO finds the fun of having the fair an expensive thing, going far beyond the five millions at first calculated upon. Mr. Burnham has made another estimate of the amount of money necessary to finish the World's Fair buildings. Much to the surprise of the directors, this estimate calls for $500,000 more.

When Chicago was making a campaign before Congress to get the prize $5,000,000 was considered a tempting bid. Later $10,000,000 was named as the figure. After the scheme of the Fair was prepared it became plain that more than $10,000,000 would be needed.

Another budget was made up. This one called for $15,000,000. It lasted about six months. The budgets that have since been prepared varied, ranging from $19,000,000 to nearly $22,000,000, but a compromise was reached on $19,500,000. This was supposed to be enough to open the Fair, but Burnham's latest call shows that it will be $20,000,000.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Schuylkill county have been surcharged by the County Auditors with upwards of $37000 illegally paid out on contracts for the new Court House. It has been found, too, that while they traveled on free passes, they at the same time charged for railway tickets. and that included in their traveling expenses, which were not itemized, were several hundred dollars for drinks taken by themselves and friends both while at home and abroad. The drinks have been disallowed.

Five-cent extracts are too cheap to be of any value. They are "knocked out" every time they come in competition with Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts. Price of the latter 10 cents.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

SEVERE COLD

THD LONG CONTINUED SPELL UNPRECEDENTED.

The Severest and Longest Continued Cold Weather Known Since 1857. Much Suffering.

The cold spell which set in over two weeks ago has been unusually severe on suffering humanity, and there seems to be no let up with it. The snow fall has been very light this year, but what has fallen has laid, and the sleighing has been of the best. For over two weeks the thermometer has hovered near about zero, and not once in that time has the temperature risen above the freezing point. At times the mercury has dropped below zero, and the cold was intense. A high and sharp wind has been blowing, which cuts clean into the marrow and chills one to the bone.

It is said that the present spell of cold weather has been the most severe we have had since 1857, when just such another winter was had. The thermometer has registered much lower other winters, but it was only for a day or so, and soon a thaw set in, but we have not had the least intimation of a melt for over two weeks.

Much suffering has been caused by the cold and many found it almost impossible to keep warm, except by using a little red-hot stove for a chair. Water pipes all over the town are frozen up and many families are put to great inconvenience by pipes bursting, and being compelled to carry water from neighbors. We have never had a winter in which there was such a general freeze-up, and the prophet who predicted a mild and even winter would probably be mobbed if he should encounter some of our frozen up citizens. The frost has penetrated to a depth of over three feet, and if a heavy thaw does not soon set in, it will go still deeper, and it will be hard to tell just where it will end.

Sunday night was the coldest we have yet had and by Monday morning the thermometer registered at some places in town ten degrees below zero. It was a hummer, and made one step lively when out.

The Coal Combine.

Messrs. Coombs and Patterson have practically completed their report to the special commitee on investigation into the Reading anthracite combination. The report will show that the aim of the combination is to drive out independent coal operators and obtain a complete control of the anthracite industry and that it is sought to do this by fixing a high freight rate on coal so as to make it profitable for individuals to turn in their product at the mines to the combination. The report will recommend the passage of the bill heretofore agreed upon by the commerce committee, which gives the inter-state commerce commission power to keep down freight rates. It was contemplated to recommend legislation for the divorce of the transportation and coal-producing industries, but the two gentlemen found it impracticable by constitutional means to deal effectually with the matter, tho it is of the opinion that it is really the most efficacious remedy possible.

Hill won't Oppose Cleveland.

The New York *Herald*, publishes the following from its correspondent at Washington:

"Mr. Cleveland, as President, will have no trouble by opposition." This statement was made by Senator Hill, who says that the assumption that any combination will be made to oppose Mr. Cleveland or his nominations for Cabinet or other positions in the Goverment is absurd. "The presumption, said Senotor Hill last night, "that there would be a combination between Senator Murphy and myself is preposterous Mr. Cleveland has been elec ted President bythe Democratic party, and as Democrats both Senator Murphy and myself are obliged to support him whether we want to or not.

The records in the department of internal affairs show that in Pennsylvania during the year ending June 30 last there were killed on the railroads of the state 42 passengers. Of this number 14 were killed in the wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near the Dock street bridge. The number of passengers injured during the year were 658. The total number of passengers, employes and other person killed were 1,489. The total number injured was 8,825. The whole number of person killed who were not passengers or railroad employes was 951. Of this number it is estimated that 75 per cent lost their lives while lying on the railroad tracks while under the influence of liquor.

——Appleton muslin 7 cents per yard at C. P. Long & Co.

——Save 25 per cent on dishes at C. P. Long & Co.

The Road Question.

Following is Governor Pattison's views of the road question as expressed in his message:

There is no doubt of the popular demand which exists for the enactment of legislation on the subject of roads and road making. This sentiment has appeared in popular discussion and taken form in attempts at legislative enactments. Its agitation has been a stimulus which has already added to the improvement of our roads during the past year. At present we have special and local road laws to the number of several hundred, governing as many townships of the state. In some instances localities are satisfied with them and unwilling to enter upon a change. In others there is a reluctance to surrender the privilege of the right to work out the tax; while in many the increased taxation of real estate, necessitated under any system suggested, presents insuperable objections. At the last session of the legislature the act passed for the improvement of our road system was so unjust in its distribution of state aid, and its purposes so numerous and diverse, as to expose it to the constitutional objection of containing more than one subject, and I felt constrained to withhold my approval. The basis of distribution which it proposed was the amount of road taxes collected and expended by each township for road purposes during the preceding year. This would put it entirely within the power of rich and populous districts, such as adjoin large cities and boroughs, to receive a large share and possibly the full amount of state bounty while remote districts where road improvements were most needed would have been without relief. The importance of good roads, in their relation to traveling, traffic and economy is conceded. Questions as to methods of construction are not difficult of adjustment. Attachments for old ways can be broken. There remains, however, the financial problem. With it solved the way to improve roads is without obstacle. Under existing laws the expense would largely fall on the farms of the commonwealth. These already have more than their share. There is a very outspoken demand for relief. At this time to add to their burden by large expenditures on roads, would be an injustice. To construct a desirable road under the most improved method would cost at least $3,000 per mile. The Cumberland or old National road constructed by the United States government and running through Somerset, Fayette and Washington counties in our state, cost $9.200 per mile. It is of course much wider than necessary for the average country road. To make a road of one-third the width of the National road would entail an outlay of $3,000 per mile. To construct fifty miles of such roads in a county would cost $150,000, and in sixty-five counties $10,000,000. In some counties fifty miles would barely cross the county. In addition to the cost of the construction must be counted the annual expenditures for maintenance. Such an expenditure under existing revenues of county and state could not be made in a period of two, five or ten years, and if made would largely increase the tax on real estate. I will cheerfully co-operate with you in any legistation which will bring about a uniform road law, and at the same time adjust our system of taxation so that all shall contribute alike for the cost of improvements.

It Should Be In Every House.

S. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c, and $1.00.

About all the questions in which the farmer is interested, will be discussed at the Farmers' Institute at Centre Hall, 26 and 27 inst., and also the two previous days at Rebersburg. No interest is of greater magnitude or importance to the mass of the people than the agricultural interest.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonre, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

Buy Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder. Each package contains information valuable to the farmer and stock raiser, it is the best in use. Price 25 cents. On sale at all dealers.

FOR THE LADIES.

THE NEWEST RIDING-HABIT.

The newest riding-habit is very short, the skirts not being visible from the opposite side of the horse. It is pleasant to add, also, that the stove-pipe hat is not at all arbitrary for equestrienne costumes. There is a tendency toward more ease and comfort in habits. The laced-up, tied-up effect is happily going out, and one great objection to this exercise is removed.

THE FRENCH PREMIER'S AMERICAN WIFE.

Mme. Ribot, the wife of the new French Premier, is a native of Chicago and a daughter of the late Isaac H. Burch of New York City, whose wife was a neice of Erastus Corning. She accompanied her father to Paris in 1864 and has resided there ever since. Her first husband was M. Armand de Mongeot, a lawyer. He died and about fifteen years ago she became Mme. Ribot. M. Ribot was at that time prominent in French affairs and considered one of the coming men of the new Republic. He visited this country in 1888 to settle the estate of his late father-in-law. Mme. Ribot is said to be a very attractive woman. She speaks several languages fluently and is well versed in French history and politics.—[St. Louis Republic.

CHATELAINES.

Beautiful oxidized chatelaines are being made. They are seen occasionally with street dress, but are worn more effectively at home. Abroad several objects dangling and grinding each other like chain harness serve a little too much to draw attention. There isn't sufficient reason for them to excuse them. But at home small articles at hand are a convenience, keys, scissors, &c. As the accompaniment of an artistic neglige the chatelaine is charming. Very pretty ones have the chain links elaborated into faces. I have spen a very rich one set with carbuncles that has been given by the daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil to an American actress.—[New York World.

HER GRANDMOTHER'S ASTRAKHAN.

A correspondent writes: I know a girl whose rich grandmother died and left her nothing at all but an old astrakhan coat, and the grandmother was not so very big, either. The girl got her winter rig out of that old coat. It was a horrid old thing, but where it wasn't worn it was nice. She worried a jacket for herself from it, but it wouldn't fasten all the way, so she pretended she didn't mean it to, and put in a vest. She made the vest out of an old red velvet party waist, and trimmed it around with black braid. Then she had no skirt, so she spent her wee bit of money for dark green cloth and a lot more braid. She put the braid up and down on the cloth and faced the collar of her jacket with dark green. Then she was as fine as you can imagine, and all it cost her was just the dollar a yard for the cloth and the braid at a bargain.

UNIQUE PROPOSAL OF A GERMAN WOMAN

Frau Helene Lange, according to the Berlin papers, has come forward with a somewhat startling proposal. This is nothing more or less than the demand for one year's service for girls. She suggests that just as German youths are compelled to spend at least one year in barracks, so their sisters should be compelled to spend a year in kindergarten, creches, people's kitchens, hospitals, factory girls' or servants' homes, to which they should give their services. Of course these institutions must be greatly multiplied to give work to all. As youths may choose their garrison and troop, so the girls may be allowed to choose their branch of service. Certificates could be granted at the end of the year as to work and conduct. Those who desired to stay on, and showed the necessary talent, could be promoted and allowed to direct the one-year recruits. Frau Lange considers that this year of service would form and strengthen the character of girls as no family, school, or social life could.—[London Queen.

FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.

There is a charming display of dainty shot and striped silks, satins, and French moires for evening wear. These last-mentioned fabrics are much more pliable than the familiar moires, for they are much lighter in texture. Some of the striped silks are very wide and brilliantly brocaded with Pompadour bouquets; others show not more than a pencil line, but in two or three different colors. For day dresses, to combine with cashmere, cloth, or fine camel's hair, these stripes are in rich colors of dahlia, olive, and gold, "eminence" purple, ecru, and fawn color, nasturtium red, russet, and moss green, etc.; or there is a black ground with a succession of multicolored stripes upon it, relieved here and there with a velvet stripe. For evening, these silks show grounds in rosy mauve, silver gray, rose pink, etc., striped with white, cream, or pale ecru. A favorite trimming for these silks consists of narrow milliner's folds of velvet dotted with beads. This trimming is also effectively arranged on the bodice, which has very full Empire sleeves of the velvet. These sleeves are a feature of nearly all the evening dresses thus far shown, and being of velvet and very full, rather short and moderately high on the shoulders, they have a style at once novel and picturesque.—[New York Post.

NEW IDEAS FOR FAIRS.

A novel form of entertainment which does not require elaborate preparations is a clipping party. Ropes are stretched from end to end of a room, each line having a price fixed upon it. All the contributions are wrapped so as to conceal their contents and suspended by strings from the lines at a height which will bring them within easy reach. The packages are arranged according to their value on the five, ten or twenty-five cent line. The young ladies who preside over the entertainment are provided with scissors, and the would-be purchasers are allowed to clip any parcel from the row by paying the required price. The oddity of the articles contributed and the ingenuity used in mysteriously concealing the contents of the packages will add greatly to the amusement of the evening.

A "Fruit and Flower Market" is more elaborate in detail and very pretty in effect. Each table represents some fruit or flower, and the articles for sale carry out that idea. Thus the cherry, orange, violet or pink table would contain only articles of the color chosen. The lemonade table, of course, represents the lemon, while the confectionery stand may be aptly designated by the candy-tuft. A play upon words would allow the introduction of the lady's slipper, all the contributions being in that form.

Watch-pockets, match-boxes, housewives, needle-books and other knick-knacks can represent that design. The humble snap-dragon may introduce a novelty as a substitute for the grab-bag. Have a large wooden hoop suspended from the ceiling, with parcels tied all around it. The hoop is made to revolve and while it is in motion an attempt is made to cut off one of the packages. If each table is trimmed in the color of the flower or fruit chosen for its emblem, the result will be a perfect rainbow of color. If preferable the artificial fruit or flower may be used instead for decoration.—[St. Louis Republic.

FASHION NOTES.

Empire and Directoire styles are on the increase.

Fine broadcloth is used for expensive capes.

Velvet is used on even the coarsest cloth.

Gauntlet cuffs are on all varieties of sleeves.

If velvet is used to face the cuff almost o the back no buttons are employed.

Ulsters, newmarkets, and circulars are very fashionable, and a great many fur-lined circulars are also shown.

Blue and old rose are gradually taking the place of the gold and white combination for household decoration.

Some of the rich-looking repped woliens are very much like the old-style Empress cloths.

The French women are now using red for gowns, bonnets, and even hosiery, shoes, and gloves.

The peasant's corsage of velvet, laced behind and worn over a full silk or crape chemisette, is very stylish for a youthful figure.

The utmost care is necessary in fitting the lining of each gore of the "sugar-loaf" or umbrella skirt, otherwise it will surely either drag or "bag."

Veloutines are going to do good service this season. Rose leaf will be the evening shade and for day wear any and every tint which may be found becoming.

For afternoon wear is shown a gown of blue and gold changeable velours, bearing the stamp of Savoye. The short waist has a collar and girdle of Persian embroidery.

Short capes continue to rival the longer out-of-door garments. Not that this variety is short, but only so by comparison with many of the Russian-cut wraps.

A silk matelasse, cut in long cape style with broad Watteau in the back, high plush sleeves, and epaulet V-shaped in back, and Zouave front, makes a very handsome garment.

The Empire dresses, with the Bolero jackets and Directoire revers, much exaggerated in size and trimming, covered with gold lace, passementerie and embroidery, are going to rule.

The high standing collar will be as much worn on all garments as ever, but will extend a short distance down the front, ending in points, with notches which will allow it to be turned down and buttoned over like a double-breasted coat.

Plaid silks and stuffs never disappear for any length of time, and are at present in great favour, either combined with plain textures for whole costumes, or merely as trimmings for bodices, in the shape of chemisettes, blouses, blouse fronts, and sleeves.

Many of the latest dress skirts are open down the front, revealing a real or simulated second skirt of rich brocade, velvet-striped cloth, velours, or plain cloth, trimmed with straight rows of gimp or decorated with a handsome tracery in soutache, about half a yard deep.

Camel's-hair cheviots, shaggy of surface; new English serges, far softer and much more flexible than the original wiry goods; French chuddahs and Barritz cloths are among the winter goods almost universally worn, and are sent from looms both foreign and domestic.

Belted and girdled coats are growing in popularity, and for older wearers are long, heavy garments, with princesse backs, Russian fronts, and large sleeves trimmed with fur. These come in three-quarter lengths, to be worn with slight trains, and also in full lengths that cover entirely the shorter Directoire skirts, that only just touch the ground in the back.

"He's All Right!"

The phrase "He's all right!" originated as a term of reproach against the presidential candidate of the Prohibitionists in 1884. He had been a Republican party leader and as the only effect of his candidacy was to draw off a portion of the Republican vote, he was roundly denounced by his former associates. They started the cry, "What's the matter with St. John?" The answer to this was, "Oh, he's all right!" This was accompanied with a significant shake of the head, which was meant to imply that the Democratic barrel had been tapped for St. John and that he was abundantly supplied with lucre and liquid refreshments. The Prohibitionists adopted the cry and used it during the canvass in 1884. When their convention met in Indianapolis in May, 1888, with more than 1,000 delegates and three times that many of their party friends in attendance, St. John was one of the strong men, and he was made the permanent chairman. At his first appearance upon the crowded convention platform a chorus of voices cried out, "What's the matter with St. John?" The answering shout from the multitude came like a tornado, "He's all right!" and that was St. John's welcome by the Prohibitionists.—[Detroit Free Press.

VALUABLE INSECTS.

SCALES THAT ARE NOT ENTIRELY PERNICIOUS.

Vast Sums Paid for their Products—Cochineal, China Wax, Shellac and Other Valuable Articles Come from Them.

When it is considered that there are between 500 and 600 different named varieties of the scale-bug family or coccus, as it is known to entomologists, and that the list is continually being extended, it is not a matter for surprise that the ingenuity of man should have made some of them useful to him, or cause them to minister to his need or his luxury.

One of the earliest of the scale-bug family to be impressed into the service of man was that branch of it known as kermes, or, to entomologists, as the coccus ilicis. This is found in abundance on a small species of evergreen oak, common in the south of France and many other parts of the world, and from the time of the Phœnicians has been held in high esteem on account of the beautiful blood red and scarlet dye manufactured from it. It was used for coloring the costly fabrics of the wealthy and favored classes, and was valued for its lasting qualities as well as for its beauty. In the earliest historical period it formed an important article of commerce, and found its way to Egypt, Arabia, Persia and Jerusalem. The red used in dyeing the mummy cases and the dye of the fabrics, which has retained its brilliancy for so many centuries, is supposed to have been the product of this scale insect.

The dye used for coloring the curtains of the tabernacle, mentioned in Exodus 26, was also derived from the same source. It was from this insect also that the Greeks and Romans produced their famous crimson and from the same lowly source were derived the imperishable reds of the Flemish and other famous tapestries. In short, previous to the discovery of America and the subsequent introduction cochineal, kermes was the material most universally used for producing the most brilliant reds and oranges then known.

The insect itself appeared like a little spherical shell fixed upon the bark. In color it is a brownish red. The gathering of the kermes crop at one time formed a most important part of the labor of a large portion of the French peasantry. The work was generally performed by women, who carefully removed the insects one at a time from the seat of lodgement with their finger-nails, and the gathering of about two pounds per day was considered good work. When gathered they were immersed in vinegar to kill the insects and preserve the color, after which they were dried and were then ready for the market.

Another scale insect used formerly very much and still to some extent for the same purpose is commonly known as the scarlet grain of Poland, or coccu polonicus. This is found attached to the roots of a perennial plant known as knawel, which was extensively cultivated for the purpose, and from this some large quantities were collected. It is still very extensively used by the Turks and Armenians for dyeing wool, silk and hair, as well as for staining the nails of the ladies' fingers.

Remote as were Europe and America before the discovery by Columbus, the requirements of men had led the people of both hemispheres into the same channel and in Mexico, ages before it was known to Europe, a scalebug produced the most valued of dyestuffs. In so high esteem was it held that its ownership formed one of the prerogatives of royalty, and large districts were put under tribute to supply a certain amount each year for the use of the Montezumas. This was the insect now known as the cochineal.

After the conquest of Mexico and the Spaniards under Cortez some of this dye was taken to Spain and there so much admired that he was instructed to procure it in as large quantity as possible. The demand grew from this until Humboldt estimated that the annual importation of this one scale insect into Europe amounted to 800,000 pounds, each pound composed of 70,000 insects. The money value of these was $1,875,000. The use of aniline dyes has reduced the demand for cochineal, but for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1890, the United States alone imported 202,931 pounds, valued at $42,435.

The cultivation of the cochineal forms an important branch of industry in Mexico, where a large number of natives, called from their employment nopaleros, are employed in it. They plant their nopaleries, usually about an acre or an acre and a half in extent, on cleared ground, on the slopes of mountains or ravines two or three leagues distant from their villages. These are planted with a species of cactus known as the tuna de castilla, and the plants are in a condition to support the cochineal the third year. To stock his nopalery the proprietor purchases in the spring some branches of the cactus laden with the newly hatched insects. These are carefully housed until fall, when the females are placed in little nests made from a sort of flax taken from the petals of the palm tree. These nests are then distributed among the nopals, being fastened between the leaves and turned toward the sun. From these nests soon issue large numbers of young cochineals, for each female produces some thousands of them. These spread over the whole plant and attach themselves. In about four months the first crop of insects is ready to gather. This is a proceeding that requires much care and is performed by the women, who sit or squat in front of each nople and carefully brush the insects from the leaves to which they adhere into a sheet spread on the ground to receive them. The insects are then plunged into hot water or put into a hot oven to destroy their life and they are then ready for the market.

Another important and valuable member of the otherwise despised family is the lac insect, or coccus lacca. This is a pigmy of its kind, being but one thirty-sixth of an inch in diameter. It is collected from various trees in India, where it is found in such abundance that were the demand ten times as great as it is, there would be no difficulty in supplying it. This substance is made use of in that country in the manufacture of beads, rings and other articles of female adornment. Mixed with sand it is formed into grindstones, and dissolved in water with the addition of lampblack or ivory black and a little borax it composes an ink not easily acted upon when dry by damp or water.

When unseparated from the twigs this substance is known as stick lac. Separated and reduced to powder, with the greater part of the coloring matter extracted by water, it becomes seed lac. Melted and formed into cakes it is lump lac, and strained and made into thin transparent sheets it is known as shell lac. It is employed in the manufacture of sealing wax, very extensively used in varnishes, of which it forms one of the chief ingredients, and is the principal substance used in japanning tinware. A very brilliant and beautiful color is also extracted from it, used by artists under the name of laclake. The United States in 1890 consumed of this scale insect 4,739,465 pounds, for which were paid $802,745, and this formed but a very small portion of the annual consumption of the world of this one bug.

Another very useful and valuable scale-bug is found in China, the product of which, like that of cochineal in Mexico under the Montezumas, is the prerogative of royalty. This is the wax insect, from which immense quantities of the substance known as China wax is produced. There are but two varieties of trees upon which these flourish. Toward the beginning of winter small tumors form on these trees, which increase in size until they become as large as walnuts. These are the nests filled with the eggs that are to give birth to the young wax insects, which when hatched disperse themselves over the leaves and perforate the bark, under which they retire. Their product, which the Chinese call pe-la, or white wax, begins to appear about the middle of June. At first a few filaments, like fine soft wool, are seen springing from the bark around the body of the insect. These increase in quantity and density until the gathering time, which is before the first hoar frost in September. The wax is at once carried to court, where it is reserved for the use of the Emperor, the princes and the chief mandarins. An ounce of this added to a pound of oil forms a wax resembling bees-wax, except in color. It is employed in medicine, and Chinese orators when about to address an audience eat it to give them courage and assurance.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

The World's Most Useful River.

The Nile, probably, is the most wonderful river in the world. It has made Egypt possible by turning an arid wilderness into the richest land in the world. It has provided at the same time an admirable commercial highway, and made easy the transportation of building materials. The ancient Egyptians were thus enabled to utilize the granite of Assuan for the splendid structures of hundred-gated Thebes and of Memphis, and even for those of Tanis, on the Mediterranean coast. At a time when the people of the British Isles were clad in the skins of wild beasts, and offered human sacrifices upon the stone altars of the Druids, Egypt was the centre of a rich and refined civilization. Most of this development of Egypt was due to the Nile, which not only watered and fertilized the soil annually, but was and is one of the greatest and best natural highways in the world. From the beginning of winter to the end of spring—that is, while the Nile is navigable—the north wind blows steadily up stream with sufficient force to drive sailing boats against the current at a fair pace; while, on the other hand, the current is strong enough to carry a boat without sails down against the wind, except when it blows a gale. That is why ancient Egypt did not need steam-power nor electric motors for the immense commerce that covered the Nile, nor for the barges carrying building material for hundreds of miles.—[Harper's Young People.

In China Clothes Make the Man.

The clothing of the Chinaman compared with our own, also shows many differences. The rank of the official is indicated by the number of vari-colored buttons on the top of his official hat; and instead of epaulettes, gold braid, etc., his uniform shows upon the breast and back figures of birds and animals. The plume of the Mandarin's hat is not straight, but curved at the end like the tail of a bird. The wearing of bracelets is not confined to women, as men often ornament themselves the same way. Neither men nor women wear gloves, but their sleeves are so long that they often reach two feet beyond their hands, and serve as muffs in cold weather. They are also used as pockets, there being no regular pockets in their clothes. The beard of a Chinaman about indicates his age. Until forty years old, his face is smoothly shaven. Beyond that point he allows his mustache to grow, and when still older, his entire beard. Both men and women wear jacket trousers. While we blacken our shoes, the Chinese paint the thick soles of their shoes white. Black is the color of mourning in the West, while white-grey-blue is the color in China. Women as well as men smoke, and both sexes make use of the fan. If one tears his coat, the tailor puts the patch on the outside.—[New York Tribune.

A CURIOUS case has been decided by the Saxon Court of Appeals sitting at Dresden. At Krossen there is a toll bridge over the Mulde, and only foot passengers may cross free. A young man who rode across on his bicycle was charged the regular fee for a two-wheel vehicle, but paid under protest. Having occasion to return the same way he dismounted at the approach to the bridge and walked across, carrying his machine on his head. This time the toll-gatherer protested, but to no purpose. Suit was brought against the bicyclist in the local court to compel him to pay toll and costs, and a verdict for the defendant was rendered; an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the lower court and found for the plaintiff. Appeal was again taken, this time to the court of last resort, which decided that toll could be collected only for vehicles which came in actual contact with the bridge. Judgment reversed: verdict for the bicyclist.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A LARGE party of men, headed by Harry Gager of Seattle, enjoyed a big coyote drive on the sagebrush plains twenty miles southeast of Boise, Idaho. After an exciting chase thirty splendid specimens of the peculiar animal lay dead upon the frozen ground. At this season of the year the skin of the coyote is heavy and glossy, and of considerable commercial value. Gager and his party sought the animals for their warm coats, which they will have made into garments. The hunters were provided with a pack of fierce hounds and the party spread out over the plains to encircle a rocky butte much frequented by coyotes. The dogs made the frosty air re-echo with their deep notes. Within an hour after the commencement of the hunt twenty-one fine coyotes had been killed and skinned. The hounds were then sent into a growth of sagebrush in a little hollow in one of the abrupt slopes of the butte. The dogs cornered four big coyotes, and a battle royal followed. The coyotes fought like four-footed fiends, and they badly injured five splendid hounds before they succumbed. Their skins were nearly torn from their bodies during the struggle, and were worthless. A few minutes later eight big coyotes were started out of another bunch of sagebrush. The cowardly animals darted across the plain and tried to conceal themselves in a large flock of sheep. They had no fight in them and did not offer to molest the sheep, upon which they usually prey. After much difficulty the coyotes were driven into the sagebrush again, and then the hounds quickly dispatched five of them.

"FOR years," said a steady New York churchgoer, "I had been sitting in the same pew and in the same seat, the end seat by the aisle. Usually the other places are occupied by members of my family, for we all attend church pretty regularly, but one Sunday recently when, for one reason and another, they had all stayed at home, I sat in my pew alone. Seeing plenty of room there the usher brought to sit with me a stranger. I was, of course, glad to welcome him. I did not get up and step out into the aisle so that he might pass in by me, but I moved along to the other end of the pew and let him sit in my place. When I had seen him comfortably seated and handed him a hymn book, and had turned toward the pulpit again, I was surprised to find that everything in the church seemed new and strange to me. For a long time I had been accustomed to seeing the backs of the heads of those of my friends and neighbors who sit in front of me, and the sides of their faces, from a certain point of view. I saw them now from another point of view, and they all seemed to look very differently. I saw children who appeared from their demeanor to be regular attendants at church, but whom I had never noticed there before; they had been there of course, but my view of them had been cut off by the heads and shoulders of other persons. The preacher appeared to me in another light, and it seemed as though his sermon, coming as it did along a new angle, came with new power. Indeed, it was almost like visiting a new church. The fact is that we are all such creatures of habit that we are apt to be surprised if we depart even a little way from the road we are accustomed to travel."

IN a little village in Sussex, England, there is a veritable milky way of lilies, where thousands of white blossoms shed their perfume, and where women gardeners tend and pack and ship the fragrant product. Twenty-five years ago a single lily bulb was given to Mrs. Bates, a farmer's daughter, who tended the gift with the devotion women bestow on flowers, and when sixteen bulbs had resulted from the original one, and Mrs. Bates, finding that her children, as she called them, had outgrown the sunny window where they grew, she planted them in the corner of the garden. Ten years ago a daughter of Mrs. Bates, inspired by the enterprise of the time, sent some blossoms to the London market, and now, in association with her sisters, has made the Bates lilies famous for their beauty and perfection. The daughters are keen business women, interviewing their buyers at the 6 o'clock market, selling without the interference of agents to private customers, florists, and commission merchants. The average product is 600 dozens a week, which are packed by women in the gardens. Women are taking up floriculture to a considerable extent in England, and at the Horticultural College landscape and kitchen gardening are taught by lectures, demonstrations, and practical work. It is an interesting fact that applications are received at the college faster than women can be trained.

"'TRUE to death,'" says a St. Petersburg contemporary, "is a mild phrase in comparison with the expression. 'True to hard labor in the Ural mines.'" And yet such heroism as the latter phrase describes can be found among Polish girls. A wedding was recently performed in Minsk which illustrated this fact. The groom, Cesar Pozniak, was brought to church in heavy chains; the bride, Maria Kanovitcheva, a maid in one of the wealthiest houses of the city, came to church accompanied by her friends in carriages. Cesar Pozniak was an artisan of good behavior and appearance; but he was accused of murder and condemned to hard labor in the Ural mines for ten years. Maria was in love with him before the accusation took place, and would not leave him in his trials. Now that judgment was pronounced on him she consented to become his wife and to follow him to his place of destination. The prison authorities granted the convict permission to marry, and the wedding took place in the prison chapel. Maria believes in the innocence of her husband and hopes that he will be pardoned before he reaches the Ural mines.

A FEW days ago James R. Holt went for a quail hunt along the banks of the Sacramento river in California. Under a cover of brush he discovered a nice flock of birds, but when he raised his gun to have a shot they disappeared. He felt satisfied that there were quite a number under a particular bush and he blazed away. The noisy fluttering which followed told him the result and he ran for his prize, and just as he was reaching out his hand to catch a wounded quail he was suddenly shocked to discover an enormous rattlesnake in the line of the bird. He approached the birds again with his gun cocked and ready for a sudden shot, and learned that the snake was dead. When he fired at the birds he killed the snake and six quail, although none of the birds or the serpent were in view. The snake had eight rattles and a button and was 3½ feet in length.

FOR several months the Austrian sanitary authorities have guarded the frontier from the importation of Russian caviar, and presumably that from the Elbe has also been shut out. Caviar, which consists of prepared eggs of the sturgeon, was placed under the ban on the ground that it was a medium for the transportation of the cholera germ. To test the matter the Austrian Minister of the Interior ordered a thorough investigation to be made at the hygienic laboratory in Vienna. There noted bacteriologists infected a quantity of caviar with bacilli from Tonquin and from Hamburg, as many as 153,399 being placed in the caviar. At the end of twenty-four hours there were but a hundred left, and at the end of forty-eight there were none at all. This experiment was repeated several times, with about the same result. Lovers of this delicacy—the caviar, not the bacilli—may therefore continue to eat it without fear. It is a cholera killer instead of a propagator.

A KENTUCKY Baptist minister says that some years ago a Baptist Church in that State tried a man for kissing his wife. The formulated charge was entered "Unbecoming levity." The gentleman accused had been from home several weeks on business, and on his return he met his wife at the meeting house, and in the presence of the congregation embraced her with a sounding smack on the lips. Some of the staid old deacons were so shocked at such levity in the house of God that the gentleman was arraigned on the above charge, and escaped dismissal from the church by agreeing to do his kissing at home in the future.

A CURIOUS story is told of the recent funeral of an old farmer of Maine, who, after spending his life in tilling a rocky farm and raising a numerous family, died and left his hard-earned property to two sons. The sons placed their father's remains in a rough coffin and started for the burying-ground, bearing it upon their shoulders. They took a short cut through the woods, and had not gone far when a deer crossed the path. The sight stirred their sportsman instincts, and depositing the coffin in the bushes, they ran back for their dogs and guns, and were soon on a glorious hunt. Other game turned up, the hunt was prolonged, and it was not till four days afterward that they remembered their father's corpse in the bushes and returned to bury it.

Two girls have lately had a strange experience in a country house, situated in Devonshire, England, at which they were visiting. They were given a room reported to be haunted by a woman with a bloody face. Just as they got into bed on the first night of their stay, a woman whose face was all gory rushed into the room. The girls were frightened into hysterics and the alarmed household found them shivering and screaming under the coverlets while a dead woman lay beside the bed. The supposed ghost was a lady's maid who had broken a blood vessel while crossing the hall and ran into the girl's room for assistance, which their insensate fright prevented them giving.

THE peasants of the Russian village of Jagodziasts, in Lithuania, wreaked their vengeance on a suspected horse thief recently by setting fire to his dwelling during the night, while he, his wife, mother, and family of five children were within, and burning the whole family to death. The peasants stood around the hut, and when the inmates rushed out they were thrust back into the burning house with pitchforks and scythes. One of the women was murdered outright in the attempt to force her back into the flames. The peasants gave themselves up to the Russian police, and will most probably be imprisoned for a year and then exiled to another part of the country.

A CASE was reported recently of an engineer being killed by his head striking against a sagged telegraph pole as he leaned from his cab window, and several instances are lately noted of brakemen being swept from the roof of cars by bridges. But perhaps the most singular accident of this kind occurred in Missouri. An engineer of an Iron Mountain train was leaning out of his cab window passing Williamsville when he was caught by the mail catcher, the iron pole and hook arrangement for catching the mails from moving trains, and pulled clean from his engine, through the window, falling beside the track as his train passed on. He was seriously injured.

HO-NE-A-GO, one of the chiefs of the Osages, the richest Indians in the country, recently exhibited himself to the wondering gaze of the people of Kansas City. He wore his first hat for the occasion, and a brand-new pair of blankets. The chief enjoyed himself hugely in the metropolis of the Kaw and showed his acquaintance with civilization by remarking that he saw more pretty women there in one day than in all his life elsewhere.

RECENTLY it was discovered that the wooden roof of a fine old church in Arundel, England, dating from 1380, was entirely honeycombed by some unknown insect. The beams were so friable as to be easily rubbed to pieces between the fingers, and the wonder was that the whole roof had not fallen to ruin in the attempt to remove it.

IN St. Petersburg a coachman was killed by lightning while driving, and the footman sitting by his side was not injured. The lightning struck the coachman's head, destroyed his cap and tore his clothes, passed through his body and tore a hole through the cushions on which he was sitting. No damage was done to the carriage except breaking the glass, and the occupants were not injured.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "God Among the Birds."

TEXT: *"Behold the fowls of the air!"*—Matthew vi., 26.

There is silence now in all our January forests, except as the winds whistle through the bare branches. Our northern woods are deserted concert halls. The organ lofts in the temple of nature are hymnless. Trees which were full of carol and chirp and chant are now waiting for the coming back of rich plumes and warbling voices, solos, duets, quartetes, cantatas and Te Deums. But the Bible is full of birds at all seasons, and prophets and patriots and apostles, and Christ Himself, employ them for moral and religious purposes. My text is an extract from the sermon on the mount, and perhaps it was at a moment when a flock of birds flew past that Christ waved His hand toward them and said, "Behold the fowls of the air!" And so in this course of sermons on God everywhere I preach to you this third sermon concerning the Ornithology of the Bible; or, God Among the Birds.

Most of the other sciences you may study or not study as you please. Use your own judgment, exercise your own taste. But about this science of ornithology we have no option. The divine command is positive when it says in my text, "Behold the fowls of the air!" That is, study their habits. Examine their colors. Notice their speed. See the hand of God in their construction. It is easy for me to obey the command of the text, for I was brought up among the race of wings and from boyhood heard their matins at sunrise and their vespers at sunset.

Their nests have been to me a fascination, and my satisfaction is that I never robbed one of them any more than I would steal a child from a cradle, for a bird is a child of the sky, and its nest is the cradle. They are almost human, for they have their loves and hates, affinities and antipathies, understand joy and grief, have conjugal and maternal instinct, wage wars and entertain jealousies, have a language of their own and powers of association. Thank God for birds and skies full of them! It is useless to expect to understand the Bible unless we study natural history.

Five hundred and ninety-three times does the Bible allude to the facts of natural history, and I do not wonder that it makes so many allusions ornithological. The skies and the caverns of Palestine are friendly to the winged creatures, and so many fly and roost and nest and hatch in that region that inspired writers do not have far to go to get ornithological illustration of divine truth. There are over forty species of birds recognized in the Scriptures.

Oh, what a variety of wings in Palestine! The dove, the robin, the eagle, the cormorant or plunging bird, hurling itself from sky to wave and with long beak clutching its prey; the thrush, which especially dislikes a crowd; the partridges; the hawk, bold and ruthless, hovering head to windward while watching for prey; the swan, at home among the marshes and with feet so constructed it can walk on the leaves of water plants; the raven, the lapwing, malodorous and in the Bible denounced as inedible, though it has extraordinary headdress; the stork; the ossifrage, that always had a habit of dropping on a stone the turtle it had lifted and so killing it for food, and on one occasion mistook the bald head of Æschylus, the Greek poet, for a white stone, and dropped a turtle upon it, killing the famous Greek; the cuckoo, with crested head and crimson throat and wings snow tipped, but too lazy to build its own nest, and so having the habit of depositing its eggs in nests belonging to other birds; the bluejay, the grouse, the plover, the magpie, the kingfisher, the pelican, which is the caricature of all the feathered creation; the owl, the goldfinch, the bittern, the harrier, the bulbul, the osprey; the vulture, that king of scavengers, with neck covered with repulsive down instead of attractive feathers; the quarrelsome starling; the swallow, flying a mile a minute and sometimes ten hours in succession; the heron, the quail, the peacock, the ostrich, the lark, the crow, the kite, the bat, the blackbird and many others, with all colors, all sounds, all styles of flight, all habits, all architecture of nests, leaving nothing wanting in suggestiveness. They were at the creation placed all around on the rocks and in the trees and on the ground to serenade Adam's arrival. They took their places on Friday, as the first man was made on Saturday. Whatever else he had or did not have, he should have music. The first sound that struck the human ear was a bird's voice.

Yes, Christian geology—for you know there is a Christian geology as well as an infidel geology—Christian geology comes in and helps the Bible show what we owe to the bird creation. Before the human race came into this world the world was occupied by reptiles and by all sorts of destructive monsters—millions of creatures, loathsome and hideous. God sent huge birds to clear the earth of these creatures before Adam and Eve were created. The remains of these birds have been found imbedded in the rocks. The skeleton of one eagle has been found twenty feet in height and fifty feet from tip of wing to tip of wing. Many armies of beaks and claws were necessary to clear the earth of creatures that would have destroyed the human race with one clip. I like to find this harmony of revelation and science, and to have demonstrated that the God who made the world made the Bible.

Moses, the greatest lawyer of all time and a great man for facts, had enough sentiment and poetry and musical taste to welcome the illuminated wings and the voices divinely drilled into the first chapter of Genises. How should Noah, the old shipcarpenter, 600 years of age, find out when the world was fit again for human residence after the universal freshet? A bird will tell, and nothing else can. No man can come down from the mountain to invite Noah and his family out to terra firma, for the mountains were submerged. As a bird first heralded the human race into the world, now a bird will help the human race back to the world that had shipped a sea that whelmed everything.

Noah stands on Sunday morning at the window of the ark, in his hand a cooing dove, so gentle, so innocent, so affectionate, and he said: "Now, my little dove, fly away over these waters, explore and come back and tell us whether it is safe to land." After a long flight it returned hungry and weary and wet, and by its looks and manners said to Noah and his family: "The world is not fit for you to disembark." Noah waited a week, and next Sunday morning he let the dove fly again for a second exploration, and Sunday evening it came back with a leaf that had the sign of just having been plucked from a living fruit tree, and the bird reported the world would do tolerably well for a bird to live in, but not yet sufficiently recovered for human residence.

Noah waited another week, and next Sunday morning he sent out the dove on the third exploration, but it returned not, for it found the world so attractive now it did not want to be caged again, and then the emigrants from the antediluvian world landed. It was a bird that told them when to take possession of the resuscitated planet. So the human race were saved by a bird's wing, for, attempting to land too soon, they would have perished.

Aye, here comes a whole flock of doves—rock doves, ring doves, stock doves—and they make Isaian think of great revivals and great awakenings when souls fly for shelter like a flock of pigeons swooping to the opening of a pigeon cote, and he cries out, "Who are these that fly as doves to their windows?" David, with Saul after him, and flying from cavern to cavern, compares himself to a desert partridge, a bird which especially haunts rocky places, and boys and hunters to this day take after it with sticks, for the partridge runs rather than flies.

David, chased and clubbed and harried of pursuers, says, "I am hunted as a partridge on the mountains." Speaking of his forlorn condition, he says, "I am like a pelican in the wilderness." Describing his loneliness, he says, "I am a swallow alone on the house-top." Hezekiah, in the emaciation of his sickness, compares himself to a crane, thin and wasted. Job had so much trouble he could not sleep nights, and he describes his insomnia by saying, "I am a companion to owls." Isaiah compares the desolations of banished Israel to an owl and bittern and cormorant among a city's ruins.

Jeremiah, describing the cruelty of parents toward children, compares them to the ostrich, who leaves its eggs in the sand uncared for, crying, "The daughter of my people is become like the ostriches of the wilderness." Among the provisions piled on Solomon's bountiful table he speaks of "fatted fowl." The Israelites in the desert got tired of manna and they had quails—quails for breakfast, quails for dinner, quails for supper, and they died of quails. The Bible refers to the migratory habits of the birds and says, "The stork knoweth her appointed time and the turtle and the crane and the swallow the time of their going, but my people know not the judgments of the Lord."

Would the prophet illustrate the fate of fraud, he points to a failure at incubation and says, "As a partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days and at his end shall be a fool." The partridge, the most careless of all birds in choice of its place of nest, building it on the ground and often near a frequented road or in a slight depression of ground, without reference to safety, and soon a hoof or a scythe or a cart wheel ends all. So says the prophet, a man who gathers under him dishonest dollars will hatch out of them no peace, no satisfaction, no happiness, no security.

What vivid similitude! The quickest way to amass a fortune is by iniquity, but the trouble is about keeping it. Every hour of every day some such partridge is driven off the nest. Panics are only a flutter of partridges. It is too tedious work to become rich in the old fashioned way, and if a man can by one falsehood make as much as by ten years of hard labor, why not tell it? And if one counterfeit check will bring the dollars as easily as genuine ones, why not make it? One year's fraud will be equal to a half a lifetime's sweat. Why not live solely by one's wits? A fortune thus built will be firm and everlasting. Will it? Ha! build your house on a volcano's crater; go to sleep on the bosom of an avalanche. The volcano will blaze, and the avalanche will thunder.

There are estates which have been coming together from age to age. Many years ago that estate started in a husband's industry and a wife's economy. It grew from generation to generation by good habits and high minded enterprise. Old fashioned industry was the mine from which that gold was dug, and God will keep the deeds of such an estate in His tuckler. Foreclose your mortgage, spring your snap judgments, plot with acutest intrigue against a family property like that and you cannot do it a permanent damage. Better than warrantee deed and better than fire insurance is the defense which God's own hand will give it.

But here is a man to-day as poor as Job after he was robbed by satan of everything but his boils, yet suddenly to-morrow he is a rich man. There is no accounting for his sudden affluence. He has not yet failed often enough to become wealthy. No one pretends to account for his princely wardrobe, or the chased silver, or the full curbed steeds that rear and neigh like Bucephalus in the grasp of his coachman. Did he come to a sudden inheritance? No. Did he make a fortune on purchase and sale? No. Everybody asks where did that partridge hatch. The devil suddenly threw him up, and the devil will suddenly let him come down. That hidden scheme God saw from the first conception of the plot. That partridge, swift disaster will shoot it down, and the higher it flies the harder it falls. The prophet saw, as you and I have often seen, the awful mistake of partridges.

But from the top of a Bible fir tree I hear the shrill cry of the stork. Job, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, speak of it. David cries out, "As for the stork, the fir tree is her house." This large white Bible bird is supposed, without alighting sometimes to wing its way from the region of the Rhine to Africa. As winter comes all the storks fly to warmer climes and the last one of their number that arrives at the spot to which they migrate is killed by them. What havoc it would make in our species if those men were killed who are always behind! In oriental cities the stork is domesticated and walks about on the street and will follow its keeper.

In the city of Ephesus I saw a long row of pillars, on the top of each pillar a stork's nest. But the word "stork" ordinarily means mercy and affection, from the fact that this bird was distinguished for its great love for its parents. It never forsakes them, and even after they become feeble protects and provides for them. In migrating the old storks lean their necks on the young storks, and when the old ones give out the young ones carry them on their backs. God forbid that a dumb stork should have more heart than we. Blessed is that table at which an old father and mother sit; blessed that altar at which an old father and mother kneel!

What it is to have a mother they know best who have lost her. God only knows the agony she suffered for us, the times she wept over our cradle and the anxious sighs her bosom heaved as we lay upon it, the sick nights when she watched us long after every one was tired out but God and herself. Her lifeblood beats in our hearts, and her image lives in our face. That man is graceless as a cannibal who ill treats his parents, and he who begrudges them daily bread and clothes them but shabbily, may God have patience with him; I cannot. I heard a man once say, "I now have my old mother on my hands." Ye storks on your way with food to your aged parents, shame him!

But yonder in this Bible sky flies a bird that is speckled. The prophet describing the church cries out, "Mine heritage is unto me as a speckled bird; the birds round about are against her." So it was then; so it is now. Holiness picked at. Consecration picked at. Benevolence picked at. Usefulness picked at. A speckled bird is a peculiar bird; and that arouses the antipathy of all the beaks of the forest.

The church of God is a peculiar institution, and that is enough to evoke attack of the world, for it is a speckled bird to be picked at. The inconsistencies of Christians are a banquet on which multitudes get fat. They ascribe everything you do to wrong motives. Put a dollar in the poor box and they will say that you dropped it there only that you might hear it ring. Invite them to Christ and they will call you a fanatic. Let there be contention among Christians, and they will say: "Hurrah! The church is in decadence."

Christ intended that His church should always remain a speckled bird. Let birds of another feather pick at her, but they cannot rob her of a single plume. Like the albatross, she can sleep on the bosom of a tempest. She has gone through the fires of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace and not got burned; through the waters of the Red sea and not been drowned; through the shipwreck on the breakers of Melitia and not been foundered. Let all earth and hell try to hunt down this speckled bird, but far above human scorn and infernal assault it shall sing over every mountain top and fly over every nation, and her triumphant song shall be: "The church of God! The pillar and ground of the truth. The gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

But we cannot stop here. From a tall cliff hanging over the sea I hear the eagle calling unto the tempest and lifting its wings to smite the whirlwind. Moses, Jeremiah, Hosea and Habakkuk at times in their writings take their pen from the eagle's wing. It is a bird with fierceness in its eye, its feet armed with claws of iron and its head with a dreadful beak. Two or three of them can fill the heavens with clangor. But generally this monster of the air is alone and unaccompanied, for the reason that its habits are so predacious it requires five or ten miles of aerial or earthly dominion all for itself.

The black brown of its back, and the white of its lower feathers, and the fire of its eye, and the long flap of its wing make glimpse of it as it swings down into the valley to pick up a rabbit, or a lamb, or a child and then swings back to its throne on the rock something never to be forgotten. Scattered about its eyrie of altitudinous solitude are the bones of its conquests. But while the beak and the claws of the eagle are the terror of all the travelers of the air, the mother eagle is most kind and gentle to her young. God compares His treatment of His people to the eagle's care of the eaglets. Deuteronomy xxxii., 11, "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreading abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead."

The old eagle first shoves the young one out of the nest in order to make it fly, and then takes it on her back and flies with it and shakes it off in the air, and if it seems like falling quickly flies under it and takes it on her wing again. So God does with us. Disaster, failure in business, disappointment, bereavement, is only God's way of shaking us out of our comfortable nest in order that we may learn how to fly. You who are complaining that you have no faith or courage of Christian zeal have had it too easy. You never will learn to fly in that comfortable nest.

Like an eagle, Christ has carried us on His back. At times we have been shaken off, and when we were about to fall He came under us again and brought us out of the gloomy valley to the sunny mountain. Never an eagle brooded with such love and care over her young as God's wings have been over us. Across what oceans of trouble we have gone in safety upon the Almighty wings! From what mountains of sin we have been carried and at times have been borne up far above the gunshot of the world and the arrow of the devil!

When our time on earth is closed on these great wings of God we shall speed with infinite quickness from earth's mountains to heaven's hills, and as from the eagle's circuit under the sun men on the ground seem small and insignificant as lizards on a rock, so all earthly things shall dwindle into a speck, and the raging river of death so far beneath will seem smooth and glassy as a Swiss lake.

It was thought in ancient times that an eagle could not only molt its feathers in old age, but that after arriving to great age it would renew its strength and become entirely young again. To this Isaiah alludes when he says: "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall mount up with wings of eagles." Even so the Christian in old age will renew his spiritual strength. He shall be young in ardor and enthusiasm for Christ, and as the body fails the soul will grow in elasticity till at death it will spring up like a gladdened child into the bosom of God.

Yes, in this ornithological study I see that Job says, "His days fly as an eagle that hasteth to his prey." The speed of a hungry eagle when it saw its prey a score of miles distant was unimaginable. It went like a thunderbolt for speed and power. So fly our days. Sixty minutes, each worth a heaven, since we assembled in this place have shot like lightning into eternity. The old earth is rent and cracked under the swift rush of days and months and years and ages. "Swift as an eagle that hasteth to his prey." Behold the fowls of the air! Have you considered that they have, as you and I have not, the power to change their eyes so that one minute they may be telescopic and the next microscopic, now seeing something a mile away and by telescopic eyesight, and then dropping to its food on the ground, able to see it close by and with microscopic eyesight?

But what a senseless passage of Scripture that is, until you know the fact, which says, "The sparrow hath found a house and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God!" What has the swallow to do with the altars of the temple at Jerusalem? Ah, you know that swallows are all the world over very tame, and in summer time they used to fly into the windows and doors of the temple at Jerusalem and build a nest on the altar where the priests were offering sacrifices.

These swallows brought leaves and sticks and fashioned nests on the altars of the temple and hatched the young sparrows in those nests, and David had seen the young birds picking their way out of the shell while the old swallows watched, and no one in the temple was cruel enough to disturb either the old swallows or the young swallows, and David burst out in rhapsody, saying, "The swallow hath found a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God!"

What carpenters, what masons, what weavers, what spinners the birds are! Out of what small resources they make so exquisite a home, carved, pillared, wreathed. Out of mosses, out of sticks, out of lichens, out of horsehair, out of spiders' web, out of threads swept from the door by the housewife, out of the wool of the sheep from the pasture field. Upholstered by leaves actually sewed together by its own sharp bill. Cushioned with feathers from its own breast. Mortared together with the gum of trees and the saliva of its own tiny bill. Such symmetry, such adaptation, such convenience, such geometry of structure.

Surely these nests were built by some plan. They did not happen just so. Who drafted the plan for the bird's nest? God! And do you not think that if He plans such a house for a chaffinch, for an oriole, for a bobolink, for a sparrow, He will see to it that you always have a home? "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." Whatever else surrounds you, you can have what the Bible calls "the feathers of the Almighty." Just think of a nest like that, the warmth of it, the softness of it, the safety of it—"the feathers of the Almighty."

No flamingo outflashing the tropical sunset ever had such brilliancy of pinion; no robin redbreast ever had plumage dashed with such crimson and purple and orange and gold—"the feathers of the Almighty." Do you not feel the touch of them now on forehead and cheek and spirit, and was there ever such tenderness of brooding—"the feathers of the Almighty?" So also in this ornithology of the Bible God keeps impressing us with the anatomy of a bird's wing.

Over fifty times does the old Book allude to the wing—"Wings of a dove," "Wings of the morning," "Wings of the wind," "Sun of righteousness with healing in his wings," "Wings of the Almighty," "All fowl of every wing." What does it all mean? It suggests uplifting. It tells you of flight upward. It means to remind you that you yourself have wings. David cried out, "Oh, that I had wings like a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest!" Thank God that you have better wings than any dove of longest or swiftest flight. Caged now in bars of flesh are those wings, but the day comes when they will be liberated. Get ready for ascension. Take the words of the old hymn, and to the tune unto which that hymn is married sing:

> Rise, my soul and stretch thy wing;
> Thy better portion trace.

Up out of these lowlands into the heavens of higher experience and wider prospect. But how shall we rise? Only as God's holy spirit gives us strength. But that is coming now. Not as a condor from a Chimborazo peak, swooping upon the affrighted valley, but as a dove like that which put its soft brown wings over the wet locks of Christ at the baptism in the Jordon. Dove of gentleness! Dove of peace!

> Come, holy spirit, heavenly dove,
> With all thy quickening powers;
> Come shed abroad a Saviour's love,
> And then shall kindle ours.

John Cultice, the postmaster of Redkey, Ind., who has kept the place for ten years, is totally blind.

It is not once in every four hundred years that a fifty-cent piece worth $10,000 comes along.

JUST A LITTLE

pain neglected, may become

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

Just a little

SPRAIN

may make a cripple.

Just a little

BRUISE

may make serious inflammation.

Just a little

BURN

may make an ugly scar.

Just a little

COST

will get a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

One of Emperor William's Toys.

The Emperor of Germany has just placed upon the wall of his study a large photograph of which he is very proud. It is a portrait, half life size, of the largest and smallest soldier of the Prussian army standing side by side. The former is Private Pritzchan of the First Regiment of the Prussian guard. He stands 6 feet 7½ inches in his boots, and when he presented himself at Dusseldorf for examination a special apparatus had to be provided with which to take his waist measure. His breadth is in proportion to his height. The smallest soldier is the hereditary prince. The picture is a unique one, showing a veritable giant, quite equal to any that figure in "Grimm's Tales" or other books of fables, and by his side a soldierly Liliputian. — New York World.

Indestructible Wood.

The most indestructible wood is the Jarrah wood of western Australia, which defies all known forms of decay and is untouched by all destructive insects, so that ships built of it do not need to be coppered.

Lady Henry Was Curious.

When Lady Somerset first came to America, she was particularly anxious to become acquainted with all the American customs and to take part in everything American. Her appreciation of America was intense.

"Now, will you tell me," said she one day to a friend, "why the chestnut has been selected as a national nut, and why it is so dear to the hearts of every one? I notice that all, be they old or young, boy or girl, man or woman, speak of the chestnut frequently, and always pleasantly, and even affectionately.

"To-day, as I was seated in one of your horse cars, a little boy began telling another one some short anecdote, when suddenly the other little boy sprang to his feet and shouted, 'Oh, chestnuts!' Later in the day I saw one man whisper something in the ear of a friend, to which the friend only replied, "Oh, what a chestnut!'

"How pleasant to have something of which every one is so fond. But explain the cause of the liking. Why was that particular nut selected? Why not the almond or the pecan? Is it that the chestnut grows more freely here?"—New York World.

It is noted that in delivering the new armor plates for the battle ship Massachusetts one flat car is required for each sheet, which conveys a fair idea of their weight. Their thickness is fourteen inches.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

Cure for Colds, Fevers and General Debility, *Small* Bile Beans. 25c. per bottle.

A blind man—The dealer in window shades.

Indigestion relieved by *Small* Bile Beans.

No one can be made rich with money who would not be rich without it.

Liver Complaint cured by *Small* Bile Beans.

The original pin was a fish-bone.

"That unrivalled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea."

Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

Fame is a bright robe; but it soon wears out at the elbows.

Royal Baking Powder.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

Royal is placed first of the cream of tartar powders, actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

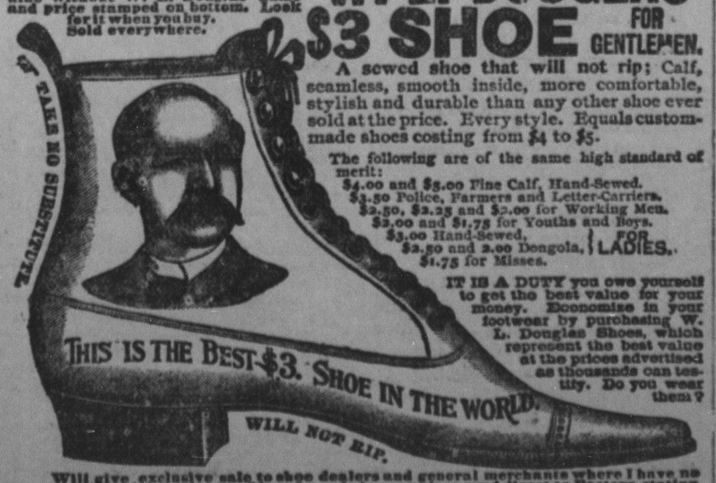
BEWARE OF FRAUD.
Ask for and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $3.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, } FOR LADIES.
$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, }
$1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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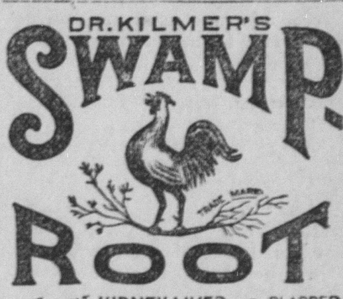

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel,

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease,

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint,

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder,

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

BNU3

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 17.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES DEAD

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Early in the evening an inquiry elicited the response that the general had passed a fairly well day and was resting nicely. The change from better to worse was rapid and at 11 o'clock the distinguished ex-president passed away.

Ex-President Hayes passed quietly away, at his pleasant home, Spiegel Grove, a short distance from Fremont. He was surrounded by his family. Although over seventy years old, he was the picture of ruddy health until suddenly stricken down Tuesday by neuralgia of the heart. He had suffered from the disease for many years, and when the death of Mrs. Hayes was announced to him two years ago he was overcome by a severe attack and revived with great difficulty.

CARLISLE will be Cleveland's secretary of the treasury.

IN WEST LIBERTY, O., the white people have ordered the negroes to leave the town, and have tarred and feathered one of them. This is in Ohio, not Georgia nor Alabama, nor any Southern State.

THE 12 PRESIDENTS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

A correspondent inquires of the New York *World*: "Who were the twelve Presidents before Washington? How could there be any Presidents before Washington?" To which the *World* answers that the United States came into official existance as a nation Nov. 15, 1777, by the adoption of a constitution—the first Constitution known generally as the "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union," but to suppose that the United States had no existence between 1777 and 1779, or that the American constitutional history dates from the adoption of its last constitntion rather than from its first, is an error. The present constitution differs but very little from the first constitution. There is no power conferred in the one that was not in the other, but the manner of executing the power is changed. Under the first constitution, for example, the Supreme Court existed as it exists now, but it was formed from a committee of Congress. The President was there, but he was "President of the United States in Congress Assembled." The cabinet (of thirteen members) was there, one from each State and the majority governed. The second constitution took the powers which Congress had and divided them up, making certain people responsible for them. The Presidents before Washington had been merely puppets; they presided; they did not execute. Their names were: Henry Laurens, 1777; John Jay, 1778; Samuel Huntington, 1779; Thos. McKean, 1780; John Hanson, 1781; Elias Boudinot, 1782; Thomas Mifflin, 1783; Richard Henry Lee, 1784; Nathaniel Gorham, 1786; Arthur St. Clair, 1787; Cyrus Griffin, 1788. They were each chosen for one year, and not eligible for re-election the following year."

DON'T TRY FOR A GOVERNMENT CLERKSHIP.

To all young men who contemplate a journey to Washington for the purpose of securing employment the best advice is, don't. The humblest situation in a mercantile house, where the pecuniary reward is small, where the hours are long and the labor is hard, is better in the end than a government clerkship. One way lie opportunities of advancement, for the utilization and final reward of every talent and all the energy that the young man possesses. The other way lie hopelessness, drudgery, stagnation.

Many a poor young man seeks a government clerkship in order that he may earn his support while he is studying his profession. He is taking up a staff that is likely to become necessary to him as a crutch. He is in danger of discovering, when his profession is learned, that he has not the moral courage to drop his government stipend. It would have been infinitely better—it might have been his making—if he had toiled for scantier dollars in a manlier way.

The government clerk drags out a monotonous existence, dreary, unpromising of advancement, and if he is not turned out in his old age to linger on through his few remaining years in poverty, he is one of the most fortunate of his kind.

There is no service that so destroys the latent energies and kills the hope as that of a government clerk. Young men who think they have the element of success in them should avoid it as they would the plague.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS has a seat at last in the House. Representative Higby has determinedly refused to surrender his desk, despite the course of Charley Voorhees in ruling him off the roll, and Andrews was therefore left out in the cold. Andrews was given a new desk, made for the accommodation of the newspaper correspondents. It was placed on the outer edge of the hall, where he will shiver until the controversy between him and Higby is fully decided.

Although Andrews is on the roll he has not attempted to vote on any question. The leading Democratic members of the House have resolved to enter their protest if Andrews should answer to his name, when a lively discussion will likely follow. Representative Wherry is of the fixed opinion that the action of the House in amending the journal recognizing the returns electing Higby enrols that member, and that the action of Chief Clerk Voorhees gives the House one more member than the law allows that body. The crisis may come Wednesday afternoon, when Andrews will doubtless attempt to vote for Quay.

The Little Ones

Should be carefully considered, especially when they contract Coughs and Colds. Croup is the demon of childhood, as many a fond mother knows. Do not allow a Cough or Cold to run on. Whether young or old, it may be the forerunner of an untimely death. We can confidently recommend all readers to use Pan-Tina, the celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, costs 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Quay was re-elected Senator on Tuesday. The Democrats voted for a good and able man, Hon. George Ross, State senator from Bucks.

SixtyMillion Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. TheKansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

ANDREWS who holds Higby's seat in the legislature, is being lambased by his own party organs as well as by the Democratic journals. Let him have it boys, he deserves all he gets.

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy with me, and on many occasions have ran with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail." For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Geo. W. Childs says he would not accept an election to the U. S. Senate, even if he got a unanimous vote in the legislature. This is distinctly *Childish*.

IN THIS issue will be found the advertisement of that old and reliable Democratic organ of western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg *Post*. The *Post* is an able paper and second to no daily in the state.

A petition to Congress is being signed by Farmers' Alliance men asking for an appropriation of $21,500,000 for a People's railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions. It is claimed that the petition will receive over a million signatures.

MR. BLAINE is still a very sick man, with no change in his condition.

The Right Spirit.

The Miles township people are commendably aroused in the interest they are taking to make the Farmer's Institute a success. That's the right spirit, and old Miles never does anything by halves.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

—Abs. Harter, der boss fendu cryer in der unner Valley, was in town today and didn't fail to give us a call.

——Table oil cloth 23 cents per yard C. P. Long & Co.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

A GREAT PAPER

Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

THE SUNDAY POST.

THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY POST:

Single subscription, postage prepaid, one year, $1.
In clubs of five or over, postage prepaid, one year, 90 cents each, all ordered at one time.
12 copies for $10, postage prepaid, all ordered at one time.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY POST:

By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month 70 cents.
DAILY and SUNDAY POST both, one year, $10.

Send for sample copies of Daily, Sunday or Weekly Post. Address

THE POST,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The popular indignation against Andrews holding a seat in the house at Harrisburg, to which Higby, Dem., was fairly elected, is so great that it is thought the Republicans will find it best to oust him.

POTATOES
grow bigger, better and more salable with
$20
Phosphate
than with any fertilizer made.
Equally good for Corn or Wheat. Sold to Farmers direct. No Agents. Send for Price List.
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

ANSUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County; Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 9, 1893.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the thirty-fifth annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22 920 87
Cash premiums		1 190 56
Tax		2 646 29
Cash in treasury		116 02

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 168 09	
Salary of Sec	125 00	
Extra services of Sec	5 50	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Rent, postage, printing, and stationary	104 57	
Making duplicates	8 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
G. R. Meiss bal	20 09	
G. R. Meiss interest	5 79	
J. S. Slack bal. on barn	79 97	
J. G. Baily, small loss	13 00	
Sam'l Garner, barn and contents	1 358 10	
Mrs F. L. Weaver	56 15	
Phoebe Grenoble, bal	38 37	
C. W. Hosterman, bal	55 74	
Grenoble Store Co.	800 00	
" " int	38 84	
G. B. Haines, small loss	10 00	
Trustees Pine Grove Pres. parsonage	540 00	
do int	5 31	
J. C. Smull	450 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		22 917 24
To which add notes of '88, '89, '90, '91		74 360 43
Leaving the available assets in force this day		97 278 67
Insurances taken the past year	244 488 34	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 163 959 61

LIABILITIES.

Wm. F. Reynolds	120 00	
B. F. Frankenberger	60 00	
Trus. P. G. parsonage	60 00	
J. C. Smull	50 00	
Samuel Garner	85 49	
Borrowed money	550 00	
Total am's of liabilities		925 49
Amount outstanding		630 75

At a meeting held the same day the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgart, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, B. C. Campbell and W. F. Reynolds, Jr. The board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. President.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day, morning in the year, $6 a year.
Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year.

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to be better still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

THE SUN,
New York.

NOTICE. WHEREAS THE TOWN COUNcil of the borough of Centre Hall on the 15th day of December A. D. 1892, voted to increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by four thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall. And whereas the said town council directed that notice should be given to the electors of said borough of Centre Hall that an election should be held on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893 in the said borough for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to such increase of indebtedness, now therefore take notice that an election shall be held for the purpose aforesaid at the usual polling place in the said borough of Centre Hall on the said 21st day of February A. D. 1893.

The amount of the last assessed valuation of the said borough of Centre Hall is $110,000.

The amount of existing debt is $——

The amount of the proposed increase is $4000.

The percentage of the proposed increase is .0364.

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for the erection or purchase of water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall.

H. W. DINGE,
President.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINand enacted into an ordinance by the Town Council of the borough of Centre Hall, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:

Sec. 1. That the Treasurer of the borough of Centre Hall, with the consent of the Town Council shall be, and is hereby authorized and directed, provided a majority of the electors of the said borough of Centre Hall at the next regular spring election to be held Tuesday, February 21st, A. D. 1893, assent thereto to borrow a sum of money not to exceed four thousand dollars ($4000,) and thereby increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by a sum not exceeding the like amount; which sum of money is to be used in the erection or purchase of Water Works for the use of said borough of Centre Hall.

Sec. 2. That the said Treasurer be authorized to issue bonds of said borough of Centre Hall to secure the said sum of money above directed to be borrowed.

Sec. 3. That the clerk of the council of the said borough is hereby directed to give notice of the aforegoing ordinance, and of the election to be held by reason thereof on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893, at the usual place of holding elections in the said borough of Centre Hall, for at least thirty days in the CENTRE HALL REPORTER, the only newspaper published in the said borough of Centre Hall.

Approved Jan. 5, 1893.

FRED KURTZ JR,
Chief Burgess.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE—BY VIRTUE OF an order of Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall the following described real estate of George Grossman late of Potter township, deceased,

o—o SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893, o—o

At 10 o'clock a m., the following described real estate of George Grossman deceased, in Potter township, bounded on the north by lands of George Reiber, on the east by lands of James Runkle, on the south by land of John Long, and on the west by land of John Long, containing

2 ACRES,

more or less, with no improvements.

Terms of sale. The entire purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of sale.

WILLIAM GROSSMAN,
Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Charles Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of January, 1893, to me directed for holding a court of Over and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 23rd day of January, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A ISHLER,
Sheriff.

"Mary has a little lamb—its fleece is white as snow," but it wants Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powders to make it strong, you know. That it does. Price 25 cts. per package of one pound.

LARGEST CREAMERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls; Vermont, are engaged in the business of BUILDING and FITTING

CREAMERIES and CHEESE FACTORIES.

Having started hundreds of Creameries. A Good Creamery can be built and equipped on the ELGIN SEPARATOR SYSTEM for **$3,000.**

Any person contemplating building will find it profitable to confer with us, before closing contracts or signing any subscription papers.

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

The Press Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Press Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
" 6 months,	2.50
" one month,	.45
Daily only, one year,	3.00
" four months,	1.00
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durke: Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1893, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18cp9m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

44 States

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Presidential electors chosen at the elections on November 8, 1892, are politically divided as follows:

	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama	11	—	—
Arkansas	8	—	—
California	8	1	—
Colorado	—	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Florida	4	—	—
Georgia	13	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—
Illinois	24	—	—
Indiana	15	—	—
Iowa	—	13	—
Kansas	—	—	10
Kentucky	13	—	—
Louisana	8	—	—
Maine	—	6	—
Maryland	8	—	—
Massachusetts	—	15	—
Michigan	5	9	—
Minnesota	—	9	—
Mississippi	9	—	—
Missouri	17	—	—
Montana	—	3	—
Nebraska	—	8	—
Nevada	—	—	3
New Hampshire	—	4	—
New Jersey	10	—	—
New York	36	—	—
North Carolina	11	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—
Ohio	1	22	—
Oregon	—	3	1
Pennsylvania	—	32	—
Rhode Island	—	4	—
South Carolina	9	—	—
South Dakota	—	4	—
Tennesee	12	—	—
Texas	15	—	—
Vermont	—	4	—
Virginia	12	—	—
Washington	—	4	—
West Virginia	6	—	—
Wisconsin	12	—	—
Wyoming	—	3	—
Total	276	144	24

Total number of votes.....444
Cleveland's majority.....108

SPRING MILLS.

Interesfing Items From our Energetic Correspondent.

Rev. R. Fetterolf and wife are visitting the reverend's father.

Mrs. Daniel Runkle sr., was stricken with paralysis last Sunday morning, and is still in a helpless condition.

D. H. Ruhl's thermometer takes the lead, it registered 22 below zero last Wednesday morning.

Rev. Hertz is conducting a revival in the Evangelical church at Spring Mills.

D. E. Bible, our former merchant was in town last week. David has moved to Shamokin, Pa.

H. N. Wert and family departed for Sunbury last Monday.

Our popular young miller had a vision on Monday night. It was in the direction of upper Sinking Creek, at about three o'clock in the morning. It appeared there was a large fire up there and all the people were wearing line in clothes; the children were running about barefooted, while the farmers were making preparations for the coming harvest. Billy's countenance has changed in consequence of his vision for no one can tell him the interpretation thereof.

District Grand Chief, Woomer of Millheim assisted by several other Sir Knignts of the same place, installed the officers of Centre Castle K. G. E. No. 169. The officers of Centre Castle for the next term are as follows: Past Chief, D. H. Ruhl; Noble Chief, J. W. Baer; Vice Chief, M. Shires; High Priest, John Meyer; Venerable Hermit R. U. Bitner; Master of Records, J. A. Grenoble; Clerk of Exchequer W. P. Alexander; Keeper of Exchequer, J. R. G. Allison; Worthy Chamberlin, David Burrell; First Guardsman, Wm. Blasser; Second Guardsman, John Taylor; Ensign, J. I. Condo; Esquire, Robert Meese; Representative to Grand Castle, W. P. Alexander.

——Prof. Raubitshek, instructor and lecturer of Optical Science, is at the office of Dr. W. A. Jacobs this week, where he is examining the eyes of all who suffer from visional difficulties, free of charge. The Professor will come to Centre Hall every three months to adjust all glasses procured by him without extra charge. Watch this paper for further dates.

Death of Adam Bower.

Mr. Adam Bower, of Haines township, died a few days ago, aged about sixty years. He had been ailing for two years from a spinal trouble.

Death in Millheim.

Jacob Gephart, an old resident of Millheim, died on Wednesday morning. He was sick only a short time. He was aged 63 years, and leaves a wife and four children.

Lecture to the Young Folks.

Rev. Davis will deliver a lecture to the young folks on next Sabbath evening at the meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor, which will be held in the Evangelical church on that evening.

Offers His Services.

W. A. Sandoe, Auctioneer, offers his services in crying sales. Having had experience as auctioneer he guarantees satisfaction. Address, Centre Hall, Pa. jan20-1m

——M. C. Gephart, of Millheim, about a year ago, we are informed, had his father's, Jacob Gephart, life insured for $5000—the father died this morning from an illness contracted recently.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

Rather Be Without Bread. XI

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1889.

The Rev. J. Kossbiel, of above place, writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I now feel a nervous attack coming I take a dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

Better Than the Best Doctor.

MAHONOY CITY, Pa., December, 1890.

I deem it my duty to say that I was treated for ten years by the best doctors in Pennsylvania, but never got any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I am cured of my nervous troubles; have never had the slightest symptoms of those spells since I commenced taking the first bottle.

MRS. SARAH McC——

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD TRADE-MARK FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ARE THE BEST.

VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.

PRICE 10 ¢ AND 25 ¢.

SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

o——o

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

o——o

Special attention given to repairs.

o——o

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

o——o

All goods guaranteed.

o——o

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa.

Peculiarities of 1893.

A study of the calender for 1893 will show that the present year will have some peculiarities. To begin with it commences and closes on Sunday, and contains all or part of 53 weeks. Each of the seven days of the weeks has the honor of being the first day of at least one month. Three of the months begin on Wednesday, while Sunday, Thursday and Saturday each the natal day for two months. There are three months, April, July and December, that cover parts of six weeks each. Washington's birthday comes on Wednesday and Decoration day and the glorious Fourth fall on Tuesday. Thanksgiving will fall on Thursday, the last day of November, and will be the latest Thanksgiving celebrated within the last decade. In fact it can never be any later in the year. Old Santa will visit us on Monday. As this is the World's fair year, all these peculiarities are excusable.

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

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DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

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The columns of the SUNDAY PRESS are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the DAILY, SUNDAY, and WEEKLY PRESS.

In politics THE PRESS knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues, but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

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Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Rundown Constitutions, Bladder, Kidney and Urinary Troubles, Hydrocele, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, etc., by improved methods and long experience and table remedies used and examination and watchful attendance during treatment. A 40 years' guarantee of success.
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Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1 00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13-6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

Stay Home and Freeze.

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

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All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.
The Great Salt Lake.
Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.
Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.
All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
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Omaha. Neb.
t. f.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF Sundry orders of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall, the following described real estate of James and Thomas Lingle, deceased, on

o——o SATURDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1893, o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m. Two fine farms and a timber tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

No 1. Bounded on the east by line of lands of John Lingle, A. B. McNitt, on the south by Manor line on the West by No. 2, on the north by line of Nittany mountain containing

)——(183 ACRES,)——(

more or less. Thereon erected a large two-story house and large barn, and other outbuildings. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of fruit and running water at the house and barn.

No. 2, Bounded on the east by No. 1, on the south by Manor line, on the west by line of Fred Kurtz, U. D. Osman, W. Heckman and others, on the north by line along Nittany mountain, containing

)——(150 ACRES AND 110 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Thereon erected a large Frame dwelling house, Frame barn and other outbuildings. Well supplied with water and all kinds of fruit.

No 3. Situated in Gregg township, Centre county, containing

)——(45 ACRES AND 149 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Bounded on the west by lands of John D. Decker, on the south by lands of—— on the north by lands of—— on the east by line of lands of M. Brown, it being well timbered with white, yellow, pitch pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut.

Terms of sale of farms. One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One-third in one year, balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and bear interest from date of sale.

For timber tract, terms cash, or in three annual payments with satisfactory security for the same. JAMES C. BOAL,
Administrator James A. Lingle, dec'd.
W. B. MINGLE,
Administrator Thomas Lingle, dec'd.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

Mr. William T. Price, a Justice of the Peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

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BELLEFONTE PA.
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D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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CLEMANT DALE,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14 1892. Examinations for admission June 16 and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.55 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.35, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Ca. andaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13 (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.35 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.1 5 m, Baltimore at 11 10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 13 leaves New York 2.0 0 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 9.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10 40 p m, Baltimore, 11 40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m. with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p m, Baltimore 2.15 p m, Wilkesbarre 4 40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.35 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 18	Lewisburg	9 0.		4 47
2 17		6 28	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 15
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 54		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 00
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 31		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 54	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m 10.2) a m, 5 02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

CHAS E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

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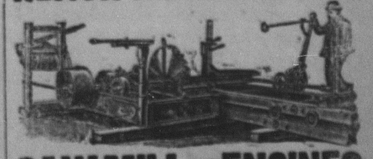

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(This house is reliable. Name this paper.—Ed.)

THE NEWS.

A band of robbers set fire to a temple in a Chinese town near Canton, according to advices received in San Francisco, and 2,000 lives were lost.——Wadleigh's old mill at Atkins, Tenn., burned. It was used as a lodging house. Joe English jumped from a second-story window and broke his neck. Tom Ashton was suffocated while trying to escape by the elevator. Twenty other lodgers barely escaped with their lives.——Dr. Samuel Logan, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of the South, died suddenly in New Orleans of apoplexy. Mrs. Logan died three days ago, and the blow prostrated the husband. Dr. Logan was born in Charleston, S. C.——A fire in the heart of the retail district of Kansas City at midnight caused a loss of upward of $245,000. The fire destroyed the four-story stone front building at Nos. 102 and 104 Walnut street. The Jaccard Watch and Jewelry Company lose $150,000, fully insured; the Foster Woolen Company, $50,000, insurance not known; the Kansas City Art School $5,000; loss on building 40 000, insured for $35,000.——Chief Buchanan, in charge of live stock department, has chosen James Mortimer superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York city, as superintendent of the dog show, at the World's Fair.——The dry goods store of Joseph Bryan, in Newark, N. J., was burned. John Bryan, father of the proprietor, who was sleeping in the store, was so badly burned that he died at the hospital.

The Prudential Insurance Company has voted to increase its capital stock from $800,000 to $2,000,000, and declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the first-named figure.——The Wichita Electrical Railroad was sold by the sheriff under a mortgage of $300,000. The property was bought in by the bondholders.——John Cully Campbell was found dead in his room at the Warwick Hotel, in Minneapolis. The gas was turned on, and the man had been asphyxiated.——Jeffersonville, Ind., was shaken by an earthquake.——A test vote in the Illinois legislature on the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday resulted in a victory for the advocates of opening the Fair on that day.——Frederick Etensperger, eighty-two years old, who for fifty-six years had served in one capacity or another on the New York Central Railroad, was struck by a train at Conowaga, N. Y., and killed.——The knitting mill of Allis McAdam & Co., at Utica, N. Y., was badly damaged by fire.——A broken rail caused a car on the Downington and Lancaster Railroad to be overturned, killing Peter Damman, a passenger.——It is reported in Havana that Ignacio Herrer, who was kidnapped by bandits a day or so ago from a plantation near San Antonio de las Vegas, has been released by the bandits upon the payment to them of $10,000.——Lewis Baker died in Poughkeepsie at the age of 101 years.——David J. Williams celebrated his 103d birthday in Saratoga.

Harry C. Combs, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was accidently killed in Philadelphia.——East Franklin colliery, owned by the Reading Company, was obliged to suspend operations, because of the extreme cold weather. Other collieries, it is said, will also suspend work temporarily.——The Supreme Court of Wisconsin affirmed the ruling of Judge Newton in the celebrated state treasury cases, whereby the state recovers some 150,000 interest money from former treasurers. The decision is confirmed by all the judges.——Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, was inaugurated with military display.——The prosecuting committee in the Dr. Briggs case decided to appeal to the General Assembly.——Several men were killed and others injured by the bursting of a fly-wheel in a Pittsburg mill.——A big fire in Boston destroyed property to the value of $1,000,000.——A letter from Goochland Court House, Va., states that James Coleman and Susan and Ellen Winston have been arrested for the murder of Robert Winston, who was the husband of Susan and the father of Ellen. The parties are all colored. The girl says that Coleman killed Winston with an axe, piled wood on the dead body and fired the house. This was on the 27th of November last. The charred remains of Winston was found in the debris next day.——During church services in Forest Chaple, Indiana, the parties to the Lawson-Swinford vendetta had a hard battle, and several on each side were killed and wounded.

The south-bound limited train on the Illinois Central was wrecked a mile and a-half north of Beauregard, Miss. The engine and mail, express and baggage cars left the track entirely. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were badly injured.——A deal has been concluded with the Nova Scotia mine owners by which the Pennsylvania barons obtain control of their coal fields.——A syndicate formed in New York by Messrs. R. A. Lancaster & Co., under a contract with the Governor and State Treasurer of South Carolina, has placed a large block of new 4½ per cent. refunding bonds of the state of South Carolina, issued for the redemption of the Brown consols, which fall due July 1, 1893, and will in a short time offer for sale the balance of the authorized issue.——A committee of railroad men, representing the Industrial Union of South Carolina, have issued a call for a state convention, to be held in Columbia on the 15th of March next, the purpose of enlarging and solidifying the organization for determined opposition to the present state administration.——John Huntington, the Standard Oil millionaire, died in London. He had been ill but a few days with inflamation of the lungs.——Considerable excitement prevailed at Carlton, Wis., when it was learned that the Rev Father Honeyman, pastor of St. Augustine's Catholic Church, was deranged and at large with a loaded revolver in his hands. He was finally captured, and his hands were so badly frozen that he was unable to use the pistol. Both feet and his face were also frozen.

LIVED TO GREAT AGE.

A Woman Dies in Vermont With 110 Years to Her Credit.

Mrs. Bushey died in the town of Georgia, Vt., a few days ago. She was the oldest woman in Vermont, possibly in the United States, having lived 110 years. A daughter, eighty years of age, and a son of seventy-five survive. Mrs. Bushey outlived three husbands. At the time of her death her hair was burnished-gold color, and her skin as yellow as parchment, free from wrinkles, but tightly drawn over the face.

GEN. BUTLER DEAD.

The Noted Soldier and Lawyer Passes Away.

His Death Came Unexpected at His Washington Residence.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at his Washington residence on New Jersey avenue at 1.30 o'clock A. M.

General Butler was taken ill in Boston about a month ago, but no serious termination was expected.

He came to Washington just before Christmas, and for the most part of the time had kept quietly in his residence. His death was due to heart failure.

SKETCH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born at Deerfield, N. H., on November 5, 1818. He was graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and studied law, beginning to practice at Lowell, Mass., in 1841. He early took a prominent part in politics, attaching himself to the Democratic party. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and in 1859 to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1860 at Charleston, S. C., but withdrew with other Northerners on account of the stand taken on the slave trade question. In the same year he ran on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Massachusetts.

He had previously been a brigadier-general of state militia, and on the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Union Army. He was placed in command of Baltimore and afterward of Fortress Monroe. While at the latter post he refused to return runaway slaves to their masters on the ground that they were "contraband of war"—an expression that became famous. General Butler commanded the land forces that assisted Farragut in the capture of New Orleans on May 1, 1862, and afterward governed that city until November of the same year.

Toward the latter part of 1863 he was placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina—the Army of the James. While Grant was marching on Richmond, in July, 1864, General Butler made an unsuccessful attempt to take Petersburg, and in December was beaten in Fort Fisher. He was then relieved of his command.

In 1866 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts and continued to represent that party in the National House of Representators until 1877, when he returned to the Democratic party and in 1878 and 1879 was a candidate for governor on the party's ticket. He was defeated these years but in 1882 he was again nominated and elected. He served only one term.

In 1883 he was candidate for President on the ticket of the Greenback Labor party. Since the war he has practiced law in Boston, New York and Washington.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

JOHN MORGAN left Freeland to walk to Houghton, Pa. He lost his way and was found frozen to death.

JOSEPH and Henry Austin, 11 and 13 years old respectively, were drowned at Watertown, Conn.

JOHN and Paul Closky, Poles, were struck by a Lehigh Valley train near Fairview, Pa. John was killed and Paul fatally injured.

A SNOW-PLOW on the Great Northern Railroad was wrecked near Java Station, in Montana, by an avalanche, and four men were killed.

THE wife of Dr. H. L. Richardson, of New York, was fatally burned at her home in Sea Cliff, Long Island, by her clothing catching fire from a range.

ANDREW PASSITTI, an Italian, of Pittsburg saved two children from being run over by a locomotive, but in doing so sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

THE works of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, were damaged by fire to the extent of $250,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

TWO sons of William Smith, aged 7 and 8 years, of Dallas, Texas, who went rabbit hunting and did not return home, were found dead, locked in each other's arms. They were frozen to death.

THE temporary bridge across the Raritan river at New Brunswick, New Jersey, was swept away by a flood. The contractors will lose $25,000. It is feared that the $100,000 stone arch bridge, nearing completion, would also be swept away.

THE engine of a freight train blew up, near Francesville, Ind., killing two men and perhaps fatally injuring another. A farmer unloading hay almost 100 yards from the engine was badly hurt by a piece of flying metal.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MR. SWINBURNE has written a long poem on Grace Darling. His early life was passed in the locality which was the scene of her heroism, and he knew her father.

AT a business center in Elizabeth N. J., one railroad is to be carried by viaduct over a thoroughfare and another railroad will cross the first by means of another viaduct.

IT makes a man who yearns to kill a deer, but never saw one, weep to read that a locomotive on the Great Northern, near Blackfoot, Mont., ran into a herd of 100 antelope and killed seven. But the locomotive had to lay up for repairs.

A CANDIDATE for Senator from Connecticut is Augustus Brandegee, a man not well known now, but of distinction in the last generation. He was a brilliant fellow in Lincoln's time, and served three terms in Congress. In the Republican National convention of 1880 he divided attention with such orators as Conkling.

DONNELSON CAFFERY, of St. Mary's Parish, the new Senator from Louisiana, has heroic stuff in him. In the dead of night during the late armed unpleasantness he swam into Atchafalaya Bay, carrying a torpedo to put under a Union man-of-war. The torpedo didn't go off, but the deed was none the less daring. He is a lawyer and a planter.

HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, one of the editorial writers of the New York World, is mentioned among the friends and associates of the President-elect as destined by the latter for the office of private secretary. Mr. Nelson was private secretary of Senator Carlisle during his tenure of the Speakership of Congress, and is well known to be on terms of close intimacy with Mr. Cleveland.

THE Queen had the traditional boar's head on the table on Christmas Day, likewise the appropriate game pie and royal baron of beef. This latter, which as some youthful people may not know, is simply the two undivided sirloins of beef, was roasted at the great kitchen fire at Windsor. When it was cold it was adorned with her Majesty's monogram in shredded horseradish and sent to the royal sideboard. Ten days before Christmas the Prince of Wales received a fine live boar as a present from his august mamma, and the presumption is that it fulfilled its mission at the appointed time.

A RAFT of logs was brought down the Skagit River and sold at Tacoma, Washington, recently, which scaled an average of 20,000 feet of lumber to each log. It is said by lumbermen to be doubtful if larger logs were ever put into Puget Sound. The same dealer sold a raft last July which averaged 24,000 feet in each log.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

16TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Platt introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska, and it was referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital service was taken up, and the amendments offered were agreed to, including one appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended by the President to meet exigencies in the execution of the provisions of the bill. After an interchange of views an agreement was reached that the special order as to the bills on the subject of quarantine and immigration should be continued. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

17TH DAY.—After the disposition of routine business, Mr. McPherson spoke upon the joint resolution introduced by him directing the secretary to suspend purchases of silver bullion. Mr. Aldrich gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment, but his argument was shut off by a demand made by Mr. Harris for the regular order, which was the Quarantine bill. Several amendments were offered, and the bill went over.——Senator Dawes introduced a bill to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Pawnee tribe of Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriation for this purpose.

18TH DAY.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the Marine Hospital service was passed after the seventh section had been amended so as to give the President power to prohibit in whole or part the introduction of persons or property into this country. The bill prohibiting immigration for one year was permitted to lapse. The Anti-option bill was then taken up and was under consideration at the time of adjournment.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Kenna's death was announced in the Senate at the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky in the absence in West Virginia of the dead Senator's colleague, Mr. Faulkner. The Senate thereupon adjourned.

20TH DAY.—The Senate passed the bill extending to the North Pacific Ocean the provision of the statute for the protection of fur seals. Bill to establish a public library and reading room in Washington was referred. The McGarrahan bill was then considered, but after a speech against it by Mr. Mills, went over and the Anti-option bill came up. Several amendments were offered and rejected. Senator Hale gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the Fortification bill providing for the purchase of ground for commencing the work of fortifications on Cushings Island, Maine, providing for the construction of gun and mortar batteries, as submitted by the secretary of war, at a cost of $250,000.

House.

18TH DAY.—In the House no miscellaneous business was considered. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill, after discussion, was reported to the House, but a quorum disappeared, and an adjournment was had without the measure being disposed of.

19TH DAY.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.——No final action was taken on the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia.——A strong fight was made for and against the bill authorizing the Norfolk and Western to extend its lines into the District of Columbia, and, pending discussion, the House, instead of adjourning, took a recess.——Mr. Watson, of Georgia, introduced in the House a bill to create the office of national inspector of cotton and grain, to provide for the issuance of certificates of deposit and for the issuance of post-office money orders thereon, and to provide for the payment of such orders.

20TH DAY.—Consideration of the bill for the admission of the Norfolk and Western Railroad into the District of Columbia was resumed and the measure was passed. The Crain resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of Congress, and providing that Congress should hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March, as the date for the commencement and termination of the President and Vice-President was taken up and defeated.

21ST DAY.—No business but the reception of the Banking Committee's majority and minority reports on the repeal of the Sherman act was done in the House. Senator Kenna's death was announced, and the House adjourned.

22nd Day—The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that $19,996 has been paid to informers and seizing officers during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892. Mr. Baker, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver and making it unlawful for any person to make any contract, note, draft or bill payable in any specific coin or currency. Mr. Payne, of New York, introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 for the construction of new buildings and the enlargement of the military post at Oswego, New York.

WORK AND WORKERS.

FIFTEEN thousand dollars' worth of gold has been smelted from 38 tons of rock taken from the Caribou gold mine, near Truro, Nova Scotia.

A LARGE vein of natural gas was struck at well No. 12, Sandy Creek, near Oswego. The noise of the escaping gas could be heard at a distance of two miles.

THE locomotive shops of the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna, Pa., are run on eight hour's time, a reduction of one hour. A similar reduction will be made in the other Erie shops.

THE local Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., embracing 28 organizations, has adopted resolutions asking Congress to restrict immigration for five years. It is said that nearly one-half of the delegates to the Federation are foreign born.

THREE more anthracite blast furnaces—at Lesport, Robesonia and Sheridan respectively—in Pennsylvania will go into blast this month, after a protracted idleness.

COLORADO'S total mineral production during 1892 was valued at $41,865 124, of which $28,161.111 was in silver. Her total mineral output in 1891 was $33 548,934.

THE representatives of the various organizations of railroad employes, who have been in conference at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for several days, have decided to recommend to their respective orders a plan of "system federation."

IT is reported at Durango, Colorado, that 7000 gold miners are "strung along" the San Juan river for a distance of 150 miles, and that they are coming in at the rate of 300 per day from Green River, Utah, and as many through Durango. One company has 2000 men at work.

ADDED ANOTHER CORPSE.

While Watching One Dead Body an Oil Lamp Explodes With Fatal Results.

A despatch from Clarksville, Tenn., says: While neighbors were sitting with the corpse of Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. Adams attempted to fill a coal oil lamp from a full can. An explosion took place and she was so badly burned as to cause her death the next day.

Mr. Adams, two of his sons and the daughter were dangerously burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames from Mrs. Adams' clothing. The burning oil set fire to the house and those present had hard work to save the corpse and building.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

IN the fight between the Pittsburg Reduction Company and the Cowles Company over the right to make aluminium, the Court has decided in favor of the former.

THERE is trouble between the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad and the coal operators, whose output it handles, over the price paid.

SEWARD GERNERT, a prosperous Berks County farmer, has been arrested, suspected of being ringleader of a band of robbers that have been operating for several years.

JUDGES BECHTEL and Green, of Schuylkill County, have granted liquor licenses to 450 applicants, 50 per cent. more than last year.

A TEST suit has been brought against the Standard Oil Company to recover $40,000 damages for loss of life and injury in the Oil City disaster. It is charged with criminal negligence. In the event of a favorable outcome many more suits will follow.

IN the Allen-Stineman contested election case at Johnstown, a decision was rendered in Stineman's favor on the ground that minor violations of the election law without fraudulent intent should not be deemed ground for discarding all the votes in a polling place.

LUMBERMEN working in the woods near Hazleton came upon a hermit's hut whose occupant proved to be Jacob Teufel. He disappeared from civilization seven years ago and had not been seen since.

GOTTLIEB LAUPPE, one of the Board of Elders of the Economite Society, was buried.

A NUMBER of Berks County farmers have been swindled through being induced to invest in alleged valuable stallions that proved to be worth little.

THE Board of Managers of the Chester Hospital have reconsidered their determination to appoint only members of the Delaware County Medical Society to positions on the staff.

SINCE the Christmas shut-down work has been resumed in some of the Bethlehem mills.

AT a meeting of Knights of Labor at Reading it is said plans were considered to oppose the Reading Railroad in its rumored plan to drive labor unions from the road.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Farmer's Alliance visited Wernesville to make an investigation of the work done on the Asylum for the Chronic Insane. It has been rumored that it was inferior.

JOSEPH D. WEEKS, of Pittsburg, who had charge of mining and manufacturing for the United States Census, has resigned owing to a conflict with Superintendent Porter.

Two claimants for possession of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern Railroad have appeared in the persons of James Keer, clerk of the National House of Representatives, and Samuel P. Langdon, of Philadelphia.

THE verdict of the jury in the case of the thirteen strikers at the Duquesne Steel works, of the Carnegie Company, found ten guilty of riot, two of unlawful assembly, while one was acquitted.

BY the bursting of two lug-pulley wheels in the wire mills of Oliver & Roberts, Pittsburg, two men were killed, two seriously injured, and several slightly hurt.

THE surplus in the State Treasury has attracted the attention of the legislators. A number propose a radical change in the road laws giving the roads into the hands of the State, while others would use the money for the benefit of the schools.

THE Pennsylvania Fish Commission met in Scranton and approved the recommendation to appropriate $8000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

MR. HENRY J. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, the founder of the "Lydia Baird Home and Hospital" of Carlisle, has selected a board of managers for the institution.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the would-be train wrecker, who uncoupled the cars on the fast line, near Altoona, on the night of December 15, was convicted in the Blair County courts. The maximum penalty for the offense is $10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA capitalists, headed by James W. Shepp, have obtained a controlling interest in the Reading & Southwestern Railroad one of the best paying roads in Reading.

CABLE SPARKS.

JOHN RUSKINS, the celebrated writer on art, is insane.

A COTTAGE in Herzogenburg, Austria, was buried under snow, and two of the occupants perished.

OVER 150,000 workingmen in Quebec are out of employment and on the verge of starvation.

THE clerical seminary at Warsaw, together with the Church of the Holy Trinity, were destroyed by fire.

ANTON VON SCHMOILINA, the Austrian stateman and one of the founders of the Austrian constitution, is dying.

EVIDENCE before the French Parliamentary Commission investigating the Panama Canal scandal showed that the expenditures in corrupting the press were but a trifle when compared with the enormous amount lost in bogus contracts.

THE Dominion government has decided that it will hear the argument upon the appeal of the Catholics of Manitoba against the enforcement of the act passed by the provincial legislature abolishing the separate school system in that province.

ENGLISH officers in London conversant with the condition of affairs in the Soudan believe that the report that a body of Egyptian troops had recently defeated a force of Mahommedan monks near Ambigol, is untrue. The officers, on the contrary, believe the Egyptian troops were annihilated.

THE Baroness de Roque, mother Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman serving sentence in England for poisoning her husband, denies the statement in the St. James Gazette of London, that her daughter had been swallowing needles in order to cause an effusion of blood from the stomach, and thereby create the impression that she was in the final stages of consumption.

ONE hundred and seven alleged heirs of George Rapp, founder of the Harmony community, whose leader, Father Henrici, recently died, are ready to break into the society with legal crowbars and rifle it of its millions amounting, by the thrift of these simple Economites, to perhaps $2,000,000.

THE officers and passengers of the steamer Bohemia, which has arrived at Hamburg, state that the hawser by which the Bohemia was towing the Umbria broke during a storm at night

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

An Astronomical and Horological Curiosity.

Adolphus Haensle and Augustus Noll, two Black Forest (Germany) clockmakers, have just finished the most wonderful of all clocks, an astronomical and horological oddity that throws all previous efforts "in the shade." It shows the seconds and strikes the hours, quarters and minutes, besides giving a calendar of days, weeks, months and years up to the year 10,000. It also shows the solar system, the phases of the moon, the revolutions of the earth and the zodiac, besides giving on its seventeen faces the correct time for Berlin, Prague, Riga, Vienna, Cairo, Tiflis, Trieste, Rome, Munich, Berne, New York, Geneva, Boston, Paris, Metz, London and, on the large face in the center, the time at the place where the clock is located.

At the right of the principal works there is a calendarium, at the left a music box and at the front a globe with its various movements correctly imparted by a simple peice of mechanism attached to the clock. Above the movement the second and minute hands are placed. At the expiration of each minute an angel strikes a bell, whereupon the hands on each of the 17 faces simultaneously move forward one minute. The expiration of the quarter hour is indicated by the angel striking twice. In the course of each hour the ages of man are represented. At the end of the first quarter a child appears, at the second a youth, at the third a man in the prime of life and at the fourth an aged grandsire. The hour is struck by a figure of Death, by whose side stands an angel, who nods at Death not to strike at the appearance of the first three figures, but suffers him to hit the bell when the old man appears on the scene. At the left of the clock, on a shelf on its side, stands Christ surrounded by the Twelve Apostles. At the time when Death strikes the hour the Twelve bow before the Master, who who goes through the act of blessing them by bowing his head and raising his hands. At 6 o'clock, both morning and evening, a sexton rings a bell and the figures of three monks appear and go into a tiny church for prayer; as they disappear through the door choral music is played. At 10 in the evening a night watchman appears and blows his horn hourly for the next four hours, or until 2 a. m.; at 3 a cock crows from a window in the upper left-hand corner of the clock. At 12 o'clock, both noon and midnight, the music box plays for five minutes, and at 12 midnight the calendar changes, the following day and date appearing, and at the end of the month, whether it be one of 30 or 31 days, the name of the next month appears in the slot. Not even the leap years are forgotten. At the upper left-hand corner, near the crowing cock's window, is a representation of the revolution of the sun around the earth and a correct calendar of the seasons. On the other side the moon is represented going through her various phases.

Each season is represented symbolically; March 21 Spring appears as a maiden with wreaths of flowers, a child accompanying her; June 21 she appears with a sheaf of wheat, the child carrying the sickle; September 21 both carry fruits; on December 21 the maiden is sitting at a spinning wheel and the child is playing with a spindle. On December 25 a lovely Christmas scene in the chapel is presented, the music box playing appropriate tunes. On December 31, at 12 o'clock, a trumpeter appears and plays a solo, accompanied by an invisible orchestra. This indicates the beginning of the new year, and during the musical treat all the numbers change, so that everything is ready for the beginning of another cycle of time.

The Ragpickers of Paris.

The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the pickers, who collect every day in the year about 1200 tons of merchandise, which they sell to the wholesale rag-dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women, and children sifting the dust-bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts. At various hours of the day you may remark isolated ragpickers, who seem to work with less method than the others and with a more independent air. The night pickers are generally novices; men who, having been thrown out of work, are obliged to hunt for their living like the wild beasts. The morning pickers are experienced and regular workers, who pay for the privilege of sifting the dust-bins of a certain number of houses and of trading with the results. The rest, the majority, are the coureurs, the runners, who exercise their profession freely and without control, working when they please and loafing when they please. They are the philosophers and adventurers of the profession, and their chief object is to enjoy life and meditate upon its problems.—[Harper's Magazine.

Church Hospitality.

The anecdote is told of General Grant that soon after his first nomination for the presidency he was in the city of——, where he had not been expected and was known to but few, and there, on a rainy Sunday, entered a church and took a seat in a vacant pew not far from the pulpit. The man who rented or owned the pew coming in and seeing someone in the seat, sent the sexton to ask him to leave it, which the general quietly did, simply saying: "I supposed it was probably the pew of a gentleman, or I should not have entered it.—[Detroit Free Press.

A stylish skating costume is made of plaided velours. The skirt is bias, bordered with marten fur.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED.

Colorado Miners Lose Their Lives Through a "Windy Shot."

Overcome by Gas and Black Damp, Only One Escapes.

At King, four miles from Como, where the Union Pacific operates a number of coal mines, twenty-four miners were killed by an explosion.

The first news of the disaster was received in Denver, when an order from Como for a number of coffins was received, and soon afterward the story of the explosion and of the fatalities was made known. Physicians left immediately for the scene of the disaster and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

The accident was caused by what miners call a "windy shot," that is, the charge of powder had been insufficiently tamped. The result was the instant explosion of the gas in the chamber of the mines where the men were working. The concussion set fire and circulated the black damp, and the almost instant death of the twenty-four men followed.

Of the twenty four victims of the disaster twenty-one were Italians, one a Scotchman, and two of them were Americans. About eight of them were married men. Twenty-five men were at work in the chamber, but one of them escaped death. The single survivor was thrown forward upon his face by the tremendous force of the blast, but was not seriously hurt, and, scrambling over the prostrate bodies of his fellow workmen, he made his way to the surface.

The noise of the explosion was heard in every part of the mine, and all the other men employed in the other chambers of the mine, of whom there were about seventy-five rushed to the open air. There was immediately the wildest excitement in the village, and a rescuing party was quickly organized.

Foul air still came from the chamber, but brave men rushed in and brought out the bodies. The head of nearly every family in the little town was employed in or about the mines, and the women and children crowded around the entrances as the bodies were carried out into the daylight. It was not until after dark that the last body was brought from the mine. The dead was placed in the company's store-house, where the bruised and blackened faces were eagerly scanned by friends and relatives.

P. Harding, superintendent of the mine, did everything possible to assist the work of rescue. He wired to Denver for coffins for the victims. The portion of the mine in which the accident occurred was promptly sealed up by the proper authorities to await the arrival of the State inspector of coal mines.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76	80
CORN—No. 2 White	50	52
Yellow	52	54
Ear Yellow per bri	2 95	3 00
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38	41
Western White	39	42
Mixed	37	38
RYE—No. 2	60	61
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00	16 50
Good to Prime	14 50	15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00	12 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00	8 50
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 1 00	@ $ 1 05
No. 2	75	80
PEAS—Standards	1 20	1 40
Seconds		90
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $ 8½
City Cows	4½	4¾
Southern No. 2	6¾	7
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@ $ 90
Va. Yellow	3 25	3 75
Yams	1 50	2 25
ONIONS	90	1 00
PROVISIONS.		
HOGS PRODUCTS—shds.	$ 10	@ $ 10¼
Clear ribsides	10½	10¾
Bacon sides		11
Hams	14	14½
Mess Pork, per bar		16 00
LARD—Crude		11¾
Best refined		12¾
BUTTER.		
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@ $ 33
Under fine	29	30
Roll	21	22
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N. Y. Factory	$ 12¼	@ $ 12¼
N. Y. flats	11⅞	12¾
Skim Cheese	8	9
EGGS.		
EGGS—State	$ 29	@ $ 30
North Carolina	25	26
POULTRY.		
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@ $ 12
Turkeys	13	14
Ducks, per lb	12	13
TOBACCO.		
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	8 00
Fancy	12 00	13 00
LIVE STOCK.		
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 90	@ $ 5 00
Good to Fair	4 60	4 75
SHEEP	3 00	5 00
Hogs	6 50	7 00
FURS AND SKINS.		
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80½	81¼
RYE—Western	55	58
CORN—No. 2	51¾	51¾
OATS—No. 3	38¾	38¾
BUTTER—State	25	30
EGGS—State	24	25
CHEESE—State	11¾	11¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78¼	78¾
CORN—No. 3	50	50½
OATS—No 2	42¾	42¾
BUTTER—State	29	32
EGGS—Penn. fst	34	35

THE German government has ordered the arrest of all Mormon missionaries found in the empire.

LITTLE MISTRESS SANS-MERCI.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

Little Mistress Sans-Merci
Trotteth world-wide fancy free;
Trotteth cooing to and fro;
And her coming is command—
Never ruled there yet, I trow,
Mightier monarch in the land;
And my heart it lieth where
Mistress Sans-Merci doth fare.

Little Mistress Sans-Merci—
She hath made a slave of me!
"Go!" she biddeth, and I go—
"Come!" and I am fain to come—
Never mercy doth she show,
Be she wroth or frolicsome;
Yet am I content to be
Slave to Mistress Sans-Merci!

Little Mistress Sans-Merci,
She hath grown so dear to me
That I count as passing sweet
All the pains her moods impart,
And I bless the little feet
That go tramping on my heart.
Ah, how lonely life would be
But for little Sans-Merci!

Little Mistress Sans-Merci,
Cuddle close this night to me,
And that heart which all day long
Ruthless thou hast trod upon,
Shall outpour a soothing song
For its best beloved one—
All its tenderness for thee,
Little Mistress Sans-Merci!

—[Ladies' Home Journal.

MISS BAXTER'S BLINDNESS.

The dining car was in a shimmer of light. The dead white of heavy linen, the opalescent glare of glassware, and the quiet gleam of silver trembled together in the swift motion of the train. Miss Baxter, who had but recently left her berth, dropped into a seat and leaned back a moment, dazed by the lavish waste of color. Meanwhile the insistent sunlight took liberties with the dull brown of her severely brushed hair, ran burning fingers through it, and edged it with coquettish gold. Then she hastened to draw the curtain and throw a blue square of shade over her corner of the table, sighing as she settled down again, and all the painful scene of the evening before came surging back.

She felt half a notion to lay her head on the table and cry outright. She glanced down instead and fingered her ring—his ring—while her eyes grew misty. She wondered whether she should have kept the ring, now that it no longer meant anything. The question was yet undecided when she pulled herself together with a visible tremor and turned to the menu card. Dining-car breakfasts were not timed to wait on the settlement of subtleties in ethics, particularly after the steward has made his "last call."

In the few minutes Miss Baxter had been in the car she had not noticed her companions. As she raised her head she was startled to see a familiar face dimly taking shape across the table. She had removed her glasses and was about to pass her handkerchief to her eyes, but she put them resolutely on again and looked fixedly through their misty crystals.

"Mr. Woodson, where did you come from?" she demanded at length, as his well-known features gradually took shape before her.

Woodson did not speak at once. He was noticing how her hair would tumble down in wayward ringlets in spite of her efforts to keep it staidly back, and how her cheeks persisted in dimpling, however resolutely she shut her lips together. Then he said:

"From New York, of course. Does my dress suit look as though I'd boarded the train in these rural precincts? I thought you knew the cut better."

"Do you mean to say that you've been on this train all this while—after—after—last night?" Miss Baxter asked, with slightly heightened color.

"Guessed it the first time," Woodson exclaimed, brightening. "I tell you, Grace, you should have gone into the law instead of art. You'd have been great on cross-examination."

"Never mind, Mr. Woodson, you seem to forget that I prefer to make my own career—we've discussed that before, however. And so you've been on this train ever since I have?" she concluded, reflectively.

"A little longer, in fact. I made a mistake and got here half an hour early—read the time table backward—hence the clothes. But now, see here, small girl," Woodson went on with great deliberation, shaking out his napkin into his lap and gazing into the blurred, blue depth of Miss Baxter's glasses. "See here, now do you suppose just because a girl jilts me—" Miss Baxter here interposed a deprecating gesture—"yes, I repeat it. Do you suppose just because a girl jilts me, and I have reason to believe is going to the ends of the earth to get where she will never see me again, that my sense of responsibility ends till I've seen her safely where she wants to go? No, I've made New York uninhabitable for you and I shall make what amends I can by chaperoning you to Colorado or Kamchatka or wherever it is you are going. Now, what shall I order for breakfast?"

"Harry, you're cruel. You know Mr. Fleming was going out there for the color and I thought it would be a good chance to continue my outdoor work."

"Fleming? That prig! Well, I didn't know before that he was going. I see there is still more reason why I should go now—and stay."

"But I forbid you doing any such foolish thing."

"To tell the truth, Grace, I thought of staying all the time—of going into some business there."

"Why, you never told me of it before."

"Well, I never thought of it till after I left you last night." Then it occurred to me that I might go into sheep or cattle or something like that."

"At Manitou?"

"Why not?"

"It's a summer resort."

"So much the better. I'd only want to be there in the summer, anyhow."

"Harry, you're a trifler."

"Well, I can peel an orange, anyhow—if you'll allow me," Woodson exclaimed, taking from her hand the one she was making a sad mess of.

"Harry, I never can forgive you for doing this," Miss Baxter concluded, after a moment's contemplation of the whirling blur of green through the car window.

"Well, I never could have forgiven myself if I hadn't—and there it was," he asserted dispassionately, laying the pulpy, broken sphere of the orange before her.

It is quite a jaunt from Manhattan to Manitou; but one morning they exchanged the cushioned weariness of the train for that blue hollow of the hills, with its gayly-colored roofs and gables showing here and there up the canyon like a scattered troop of butterflies. Then life became one long breath of delight. What color there was! The earth seemed hung in some rarer medium than common air. The yellow cactus blossoms were like flakes of flame. A scarlet flower fairly burned into the sight. Grace developed a new enthusiasm every day, and piled her palette with cobalt and chrome. Even Fleming, who had preceded them, grunted out now and then, "Put in your loore pure. Make her jump."

So they painted from morning till night, keeping two or three studies under way at once—putting in blues where Woodson saw greens and purples where he saw nothing but nondescript sand, and doing all the inexplicable things that should be done according to the gospel of the luminists.

Woodson sat by and chaffed. He couldn't paint. He wouldn't smoke. He parried Grace's occasional inquiring glances by explaining that he was negotiating to go into the cattle business—a man was going to bring him a herd on trial.

Meanwhile he arrayed his shapely figure in cowboyish top boots, blue shirt, and slouch hat, which became him immensely, and made a sinister impression among the blazers and tennis suits of summering Manitou. Grace was absorbed and satisfied. One day an idea struck him. "Grace," said he, "I found a little bit down here the other day that I'd like to have you sketch—to send home, you know. You'll do it, won't you?"

"Why, of course. I'll speak to Mr. Fleming."

"Oh, hang Mr. Fleming!" Woodson broke in. "Fleming is all right in his way, but I want you—your sketch, you know."

The place was quite a distance away, over the mesa. They set out for it next day.

"Here it is," Woodson exclaimed, after a long tramp, pointing over the burning plain to where a row of cottonwoods were banked against the sky, tremulous in the vibrant air. "There, do that; call it 'A Hundred in the Shade,' or something like that."

"It doesn't seem to compose very well," Grace murmured, holding the tips of her fingers together and inclosing the picture in a rosy frame through which she gazed, half shutting her eyes in truly artistic intentness.

"Well, never mind that; get the character of it. You know Fleming says the character's the thing. That's what I want—the character—the true character of this beastly country."

So Grace donned her big blue apron and set to work with her biggest brushes. But somehow she had trouble. The quality of that sky, burning with light and yet deep in hue, did not seem to reside in cobalt, however fresh from the tube. The value of the stretch of plain, tremulous under the flaring heavens, disturbed her, too, and when she came to put in the airy wall of cottonwoods along the horizon the whole thing ended in a painty muddle.

"Oh, I can't do anything to-day," Grace exclaimed, petulantly, wiping her troubled brow with the back of her hand and leaving a streak along her forehead that intensified her puzzled look.

"Why don't you put those trees in green?" Woodson asked with a serious concern, as Grace renewed her struggle with the regulation blues and purple.

"But I don't see them so," she murmured, in a moment of absorbed effort.

"Grace," he blurted out almost before he knew it, "I don't believe you see anything. Excuse me, but I don't believe you ever did. I don't believe in your art; I don't believe in your career; I don't believe in your independence! You're simply spoiling the nicest girl in the world with it. You see everything through Fleming's eyes. You see things blue and purple because he does; and he—well, he sees things that way because some fellows over in Paris do, and I don't believe in it. There, now, I've said it, come."

But it was not arranged that he should finish what he had to say. He had looked down to the ground where he sat as he spoke of Fleming. When he looked up Grace was several feet away from him, hurrying down the hill, with her head bowed.

"I'm a brute—a miserable brute!" Woodson remarked to himself with considerable force, as he watched her striding toward the half-dry creek. "But some one ought to have told. Her art is all foolishness. Look at Fleming, even. He's 40, and I'd like to know where he'd be if it wasn't for his teaching. But I'm a brute, just the same—a heartless brute."

There was a plum thicket along the creek, and after watching Grace disappear within it Woodson set about picking up her sketching kit. This done, it occurred to him that it would be a proper penance on his part to wash her brushes—he had always hated dirty brushes so. Gathering them up he started toward the creek. When he got there he could see no signs of Grace. Could it be that anything had happened to her? The thought made him catch his breath for a moment. He knew she was impulsive—capable of any rash move in a moment of excitement. Then he heard a stirring in the plum thicket and he came face to face upon her in a little opening, crying softly to herself.

"Grace," he called, "why, what's the matter? I know I'm a brute, but I didn't think you'd take it so."

"Oh, can't you help me?" she pleaded, and began groping about and feeling aimlessly with her hands.

He saw that her hair was loosened and that her wrists and face were scratched and bleeding in a dozen places.

"Why, what's the matter?" he queried again, as she came groping toward him and stumbled against him.

"Can't you help me at all?"

"Of course I can, small girl; you're all right. Nothing shall touch you," he reiterated as his arms closed tightly around her.

"Oh, silly, can't you see I've lost my glasses?" she exclaimed, pulling away from him and flushing red among the greenery. But he held her tight.

"You don't want them; you see better without them, blue eyes. Confess, now, you never really saw before. Give up trusting in those wretched glasses and trying to be independent. Come, see your career through my eyes."

But still she held back an arm's length really defiant. His fingers left a white circle where they clasped her wrists. She seemed ready to cry and then smiled instead: "You'll get my glasses if I promise?"

He nodded.

Suddenly throwing her arms about his neck she said: "I always liked your eyes," and pressed a kiss on either lid. "Maybe you were right about my art," she added seriously. "But—this needn't interfere, need it?"

"Interfere! Why, I'll tell that man that I've decided not to take his cattle, and we'll turn the whole herd into paint."—[G. Melville Upton, in Kate Field's Washington.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A Berlin chemist claims to have discovered the art of reproducing colors true to nature with the camera.

It is a popular test of the power of an opera or a field glass to try to sight four of Jupiter's moons. To ascertain the limit of a small telescope, having object glasses of 2 1-4 to 2 3-4 inches in diameter, try to sight the rings of Saturn.

To form an idea of the experiments that take place abroad in the way of testing new devices in warfare, the station at Liege, Belgium, consumes nearly four million cartridges and forty tons of powder a year in testing firearms.

BIG AND LITTLE TELESCOPES.—"Great Telescopes" was the subject of an address delivered recently before the Chicago Academy of Sciences in the Athæneum building by Professor J. E. Keeler, formerly astronomer at the Lick Observatory, now director of the Allegheny Observatory, Allegheny, Pa. A large and attentive audience, composed chiefly of professors and scientists, listened to the lecture, which lasted more than two hours. "The popular idea of telescopes," said the professor, "is wholly erroneous. There is no use of increasing the magnitude of the lenses beyond a certain size. Nothing is gained. I have frequently been able to do more and better work on a clear night with a little two-inch lens of my own manufacture than was possible on a 'twinkling' night with the great Lick telescope. The only real advantage possessed by the great telescopes is a much higher resolving power—that is, through the great lenses astronomers are able to distinguish an appreciable distance between two stars so close together that they have always been regarded as one. "The Lick telescope was an experiment, and the Chicago telescope will be a further experiment in the same line. In atmospheric conditions Chicago will have to yield the palm to California, although I do not doubt that the new observatory, taking advantage of past experiments, will be the most complete and perfect in existence."

Mongolian Camels.

The popular idea regarding "the ship of the desert" is completely at fault if applied to the camels of Mongolia and Pechili. Juvenile natural histories talk of the soft padded foot for which this animal is so distinguished, as if a "sandy bottom" were the only surface upon which he could walk with comfort. But the greater part of mercantile transport in North China is performed by camels, and, except in the immediate neighborhood of Peking, sand is an unknown luxury to this much enduring beast. How vast is the number of camels thus employed may be guessed from the fact that during our day's journey we passed more than eight hundred wending their dilatory way from the Tartary steppes to the plains of Chi-li. They chiefly carried soda-soap, a kind of animal alkali or lye found on the borders of Mongolia, and cut into blocks each weighing about 260 pounds. At no time is the camel a prepossessing object. But here nature provides him with so shaggy a covering that his ungainly form becomes even more hideous. Camel's wool, by the way, used for padding clothes, is an article of considerable traffic hereabouts, and, when spring zephyrs take the place of winter blasts, the herdsmen of the plateau shear their camels by a process which preserves the merit of extreme simplicity, pulling out by hand whatever has not been shed naturally. Many animals are kept for the sole purpose of yielding wool, but the amount obtainable from each is singularly disproportioned to the huge bulk of the producer. A heavy fleece taken from a full-grown camel will seldom average over seven dollars, while eight dollars is a high price for the picul of 133 pounds.—[Century.

Milk Powder.

The recent invention of a German agriculturist is attracting attention as a convenient substitute for condensed milk. He claims to have solved the problem of preserving milk in a solid state for an indefinite period. His milk powder, specimens of which have been exhibited at agricultural exhibitions in Germany, is prepared from skim milk, and it is said to contain about thirty per cent. of albuminous matter, or about seven per cent. more than meat of good quality. The powder is easily soluble in four or five parts of hot water, and can be used with great ease for the preparation of cocoa and other beverages, or incorporated with potato flour for confectionery purposes and the like. In case the invention turns out to be all that is claimed for it, this will create an increased demand for milk and inaugurate a new industry that cannot but prove advantageous to the farmer.—[American Dairyman.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Overlooked the Bait—Couldn't Be Anything Else—Cause and Effect—Difference in Name Only, Etc., Etc.

OVERLOOKED THE BAIT.

Clara (fishing for a compliment)—This is your fourth dance with me. Why don't you dance with some of the other girls?

Charlie—Well, the fact is I dance so badly I hate to ask them.

COULDN'T BE ANYTHING ELSE.

"What is that that Maud and Jack are playing on the piano?"

"Tag, I fancy."—[Buffalo Quips.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Now through the woods the partridge wild
On whirring wing doth fly,
And huntsmen in our gilded bars
Parade the sporting lie.
—[New York Herald.

DIFFERENCE IN NAME ONLY.

Adorer—May I be your pilot, and guide your bark through the stormy sea of life?

Fair Widow—No, dear—but you may be my second mate.—[Buffalo Quips.

FISHING AND RELIGION.

Parson—I have heard, Mr. Pettijohn, that you would like to attend my church, but cannot afford to pay anything for a pew?

Pettijohn—Yes, sir; my expenses are large and my income is small.

Parson—But your wife tells me that it costs you $1.50 to go fishing every Sunday.

Pettijohn—Well, that's all she knows about it. It costs me at least $2.00.—[Judge.

UP AND DOWN.

She—The butler is becoming very impudent, dear.

He (gruffly)—Well, call him up.

She (anxiously)—And what will you do, dear, if I do?

He—Call him down.

DOOMED TO SILENCE.

"Is Chumpton deaf and dumb?"

"Not a bit of it. But he made a promise to his dying grandmother to always think twice before he spoke once. He hasn't been able to think even once yet."—[Indianapolis Journal.

GLOOMY AUDIENCES.

Manager—I don't know what's got into audiences. It takes a mighty good comedian now to make them smile.

Lobbie—Perhaps they'd brighten up easier if you didn't charge so much for your tickets.—[New York Weekly.

FROM WHAT SHE SAID.

Wool—Chapley went to propose to Miss Fitz and found her ill.

Van Pelt—What was the trouble?

Wool—Appearances indicated that she had gone into a decline.

ONE ROAD TO FAME.

"Bezooks is bound to be famous before long. I expect to see his picture in the papers any day."

"Why, I didn't know he was specially talented."

"He isn't, but he's a regular fiend for taking patent medicines."—[Omaha World-Herald.

DIFFERENT SHADES.

"Very pretty sunset," he remarked.

"Yes," she replied. "I don't wonder that people write about the shades of evening. I had no idea there were so many different shades or that they matched so nicely."—[Washington Star.

A CURIOUS ANALOGY.

A correspondent vouches for the accuracy of the following: "My brethren," said a preacher, "such a man is like the captain of a crewless vessel on a shoreless sea. Happy would such a man be could he bring his men safe to land."—[Tid Bits.

WHAT ABSORBED HER.

Mr. Bronson—Did you have an interesting subject presented for your consideration this morning at church?

Mrs. Bronson—Very. But I couldn't make out whether the lace trimmings were real or imitation.—[Chicago News-Record.

SHE SPOKE.

He—A wife, at any rate, ought to be domesticated.

She—That's just it. If you were hiring servants for an establishment you would get a separate person for the cooking, washing and sewing departments. But you men expect a wife to be proficient in all these branches.—[Truth.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

Bulfinch—I met your old friend Greyneck the other day.

Wooden—I want to know! Is he married yet?

Bulfinch—Well, yes. I guess he is. He said I'd find him in the office almost every evening.—[Boston Courier.

PROBABLY NOT.

Tom—When you promised to be a "sister" to me, did you mean it in a Scriptural sense?

Ethel—How would that be?

Tom—To love your brother as yourself.—[Truth.

THEY DO NOT SPEAK ANY MORE.

She yawned, looked at the clock, pretended she was sleepy, and in other ways had given him to understand that it was time to go. He felt nettled on observing these signs of her desire to get rid of him, and determined to have revenge.

"Won't you sing something for me?" he asked.

"Sing at this time of night! Why didn't you ask me before? Why do you want me to sing now?"

"Well—er—the fact is I want to be reconciled to leaving you."—[New York Press.

FOR A RAINY DAY.

Little Tot—Mamma, let us do out and spend our money.

Mamma—No, dear; it's raining.

Little Tot—But didn't you say we should save up for a rainy day?—[Cloak Journal.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF HIS CASE.

"There is nothing stable about him. He is constantly changing his mind."

"All the better. By constantly changing his mind, he may get a mind some day that will have some sense in it."—[New York Press.

DOWN TO BED ROCK.

He (fiercely)—Didn't you promise at the altar to love, honor and obey me?

She—Yes, but I can't perform impossibilities. I can obey you—that's all.—[New York Herald.

RARE PRESENCE OF MIND.

"That woman over there looks as if she were painted"——

"Sir, that is my wife!"

"I had not finished my sentence. She looks as if she were painted by Raphael and had just stepped out of the frame."—[Truth.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE BIG BLOWS.

"You came near having a prize fight out your way."

"Do ye mean to say," said Farmer Begosh, "that pugilists come out in our direction?"

"Yes, indeed. They called the fight off at the last minute."

"W-a-al, that accounts fur them onsual wind storms we've bin a-havin'."—[Washington Star.

NEW FRIENDS.

That Christmas time is near at hand
Strong evidence I find.
For all the girls I know have grown
Of late exceeding kind.
—[New York Herald.

A LAST RESORT.

Slitone—Do you notice how Chugley has fallen into the habit of talking to himself on the street?

Chatter—That's the only chance he has to get in a word since he has married.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A DIP INTO THE PAST.

"Has the ocean no charm for you?" she asked. "Does it not suggest some thought?"

"Yes," he said. "Whenever I see it I always wonder where in the world all the water came from."

BOTH TO BE PITIED.

Woman (to herself)—It scares me half to death to drive this horse. I wonder what he'll do next.

Horse (to himself)—That must be a woman driving, or I wouldn't be jammed into everything on the road.—[New York Weekly.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

"Seems to me I know your face," said Mr. Harrison to the office seeker, "but I can't place you."

"Nuff said. If you can't place me I'll go home." And he went.—[Buffalo Quips.

A SERIES OF COMPLICATIONS.

Hair pins are made by a very complicated machine. They are used by a very complicated creature, too.—[Somerville Journal.

SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Mrs. Gummey—I learn that the customs officer wanted to collect duty on Miss Flypp on her return from Europe.

Mrs. Gargoyle—Gracious! What for?

Mrs. Gummey—He said her complexion was a work of art.—[Detroit Free Press.

AN UNFORTUNATE.

"I don't think that man is acquainted with his mother tongue."

"He has no need to be. His wife's tongue is more than he can stand."—[New York Press.

VERY COMMON THINGS.

"John," said Mrs. De Porque, "I hope you will not tell any one else that you have a cold."

"Why not?"

"It doesn't sound select. I told Mrs. Feathergilt about it this morning, and she says colds are dreadfully common just now."—[Washington Star.

READY FOR HIM.

Briggs—Just for a joke, I told Miss Elderly the other day that when she laughed it was all I could do to keep from kissing her.

Griggs—What happened?

Briggs—The next time I saw her she had hysterics.—[Life.

The Loves of Arabs.

The Arab loves as none but an Arab can love, but he is also mighty excitable and easily won. An Arab sees a girl bearing water or brushwood, and in a moment, almost at a glance, is as madly in love as if he had passed years of courtship. He thinks of nothing else, cares and dreams of nothing else but the girl he loves; and not infrequently, if he is disappointed in his affection, he pines and dies.

In order to commence his suit he sends for a member of the girl's tribe who has access to the harem, and first insuring his secrecy by a solemn oath, confesses his love and entreats his confidant to arrange an interview.

The confidant goes to the girl, gives her a flower or blade of grass, and says: "Swear by Him who made this flower, and us also, that you will not reveal to any one that which I am about to unfold to you."

If the girl will not accept the proposal, she will not take the oath, but, nevertheless, keeps the matter perfectly secret from all. If she is favorably disposed to the match, she answers: "I swear by Him who made the flower you hold, and us," and the place and time of meeting are settled.

The oaths are never broken, and it is not long before the ardent lover becomes the happy husband.

The Hogshead.

It has been suggested that as skins and hides formerly did duty as bottles and vessels for carrying liquors, the hogshead or hogshide was originally a barrel of the same capacity as a liquor-containing vessel made of the skin or hide of a hog. Others think it may have been "ox-hide" from which the word was derived. As the Dutch and Scandinavians called this kind of a cask by some equivalent of oxhide, there is some probability that this may be the true origin of the word.—[House Furnishing Review.

A Remarkable Lighthouse.

One of the most wonderful lighthouses in the world is that at Minot's Ledge, near Boston. Its history has been one of romance. The greater part of its foundation is under water at low tide. In 1847 a skeleton lighthouse of iron was erected there on iron piles placed in holes drilled in the rock. A furious hurricane burst upon the coast in April, 1851, and anxious watchers from the Cohasset shore thought the structure had been carried away. But, as the sun sank, out shone the light across the storm-tossed waters. At 10 p. m. the light was seen for the last time. At one hour after midnight the fog bell was heard above the roaring of the breakers. At daybreak the ocean was a blank; the lighthouse was gone. Knowing that no help could reach them, the keepers had lighted their lamp as a warning to others, and their lives had gone out with it.

A granite tower now occupies the spot. So difficult was it to lay the foundation in the surf that only thirty hours' work could be done during the first year, but the tower stands to-day as enduring as the ledge itself—an isolated pile of stone amid the waves, by the force of which it is swayed like a tree in the wind. During the long winter months all communication with the land is shut off. In summer the occasional visitor is hoisted into the lighthouse from his boat by means of a chair, and from time to time a skiff is lowered by pulleys to convey one or another of the five keepers to the shore. The life tells on them frightfully. Several of them have been removed because they have gone insane, and more than one has attempted suicide.

A Welcome Change.

There used to be a few years ago such a furor about elocution that when people met on the street instead of asking each other "How do you do?" the usual senseless form of address, they inquired, "How do you elocute?" Men and women paid fabulous prices to be able to read one or two selections with facial contortions that were supposed to illustrate the text, and the pleasing exhibition of a reader trying to make his features express the surface of a landscape garden were offered to the public. Then came a new interpretation called the art of expression which was sensible and artistic. Still there was one fatal defect. The pupil could read her selection for which face and voice were both trained, but she could not pick up a book at random and read any page aloud with the modulation of voice and soul of expression demanded by the subject. She could do nothing without her lines.

Now this bids fair to be remedied by the new education which begins with the child and teaches it to "elocute" gracefully, without the tricks of elocution; to begin the career of instruction with the art of expression instead of bringing it in as a post-graduate accomplishment. Among the many complicated studies of the public schools, surely the art of good reading should be so well taught that there would be no need of a supplementary course.—Free Press.

Insects.

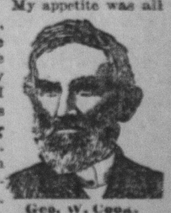
Insects generally breath through special pores in various parts of their body, and if these are closed by oil they are suffocated. Any one may test this by dropping sweet oil on the thorax or back of a wasp: it very soon dies. For this reason oil has been found one of the best things to use for the destruction of insects.

Can't Satisfy Him.

"No," said the housemaid, "I don't apologize to a man when I throw a bucket of water down the front steps to wash 'em and he comes along and gets drenched. I've tried apologizing, but I've found there's nothing you can say to a man will satisfy him."—New York Post.

THE GRIP

Left me in a terribly weak condition; my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt **tired all the time,** had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and **severe sinking pains** in my stomach. Having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is



Geo. W. Cook.

HOOD'S CURES

surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS, purge Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 19th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RHEUMATISM.

POKINE gives instant relief and is a quick, safe cure for Rheumatism in its many forms. Address W. T. CHEATHAM, JR., Henderson, N. C.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Splendid opportunity to learn a business that will give steady employment and a salary of $1000 a year. Send 2c. stamp for circular, containing full information. Address Geo. H. Lawrence, 33 E. 10th, N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 19.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

When U Visit Bellefonte

One of the places U should go to C is

THE RACKET

It is always an interesting store, and differs as much from any in the town or county of day and night. In a word it is a modern store—business is done on the American plan—one price and that the lowest. The assortment is immense. The room including the basement and balcony addition, is 195 feet long, and is as full of goods as a little red wagon.

KOM TO C US.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.

PERSONAL.

——Prof. Crisswell, spent Sunday in Boalsburg.

——Mr. Samuel Aikens, of Sigler-ville spent Friday last in town.

——Clem Deininger was in Bellefonte on Monday on business.

——Mr. S. H. Heckman, of Lamar, spent several days in town this week.

——Miss Flora Love spent several days with friends at Reedsville, last week.

——Jas. Potter of hardware fame at Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Mr. John W. Harter has the management of C. P. Long & Co's store.

——Miss Mary Goodhart visited friends at Salona, Clinton county, a few days ago.

——Mr. Sterrit McNitt, of Sigler-ville, Mifflin county, was in town on Monday.

——Frank Ross, who is taking a course at State College, spent Sunday in Centre Hall with his mother.

——Miss Emily Alexander, who had been visiting in Tyrone for several weeks, returned home on Saturday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Cal. Harper, of Bellefonte, were among the visitors to Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Prof. Neff, principal of the Millheim schools, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Neff, near Centre Hall.

——Arb. Katherman, who has been appointed to the position of extra agent on the eastern division, spent Sunday at home with his family.

——Mr. D. E. Bible, of Spring Mills, was a caller at the REPORTER office on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Bible has sold his store at that place, and expects to leave there shortly, but has not yet fully decided where he will locate.

——Mr. A. H. Harter left last Monday morning for his new place in the engine room of the Harrisburg electric light works at Harrisburg. Aaron's departure is regretted by many of his warm friends here, and he takes with him their best wishes.

——Bruce A. Lingle, a former lad of near Centre Hall, but now living near Cherokee, Iowa, arrived here on Monday on a visit to his native home and his mother. Bruce is prospering in his western home and has a most lucrative farm, which his old friends in this valley will be pleased to note. He will remain some time before departing homeward.

A Grand Success.

The organ recital, last Friday evening in the Presbyterian church, Bellefonte, was a rich musical feast. The large and costly new organ filled every expectation, and the vocal music was in excellent keeping with the organ. Judge Furst, D. F. Fortney, and others deserve credit for their labors in securing the organ for their church, and making the organ concert a grand success.

A Narrow Escape.

The other day while Paul Holloway, son of Rev. Holloway, of Mifflintown, was skating on the river, the ice he was on broke loose from the main body and started down the river with him. He was in a serious predicament, but was rescued by his companions letting a rope down from the bridge, which he caught as he passed and was drawn up in safety. The father, Rev. H. C. Holloway is a native of Aaronsburg.

Two Full Moons This Month.

The year 1893 opens with two full moons during the first month. The first full moon occurred on January 2nd, at 8h. 41m. a. m. The second full moon makes its advent on the 31st at 9h. 11m. p. m., a little less than three hours before the month closes.

FARM'S INSTITUTE

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS WHO WILL ATTEND.

Topics to be Discussed. An Interesting Gathering For Farmers And All Friends of Agriculture.

The Agricultural Institute to be held at Centre Hall, Thursday and Friday, January 26 and 27, (Rebersburg 24 and 25) will be an affair well worth the attendance of every farmer and all others taking an interest in the important subject of agriculture, which is the back-bone of the nation. The Institutes are held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and all are invited to take part in them.

Thus far the following able speakers have promised to be present and deliver addresses upon topics mentioned:

Dr. Atherton, president of State College, topic ——

Prof Burkhout, State College, "Insects and their Relation to Plants;" "Forests and the Farmer."

Gen. Beaver: "Reform in Roadmaking;" "The Legal Aspect of the Repeal of the Fence Law of 1700."

Hon. Gerard C. Brown, of York, Friday: "The Potato Crop;" "The Farmers' Interest in Legislation."

Dr. Calder, of Harrisburg, Thursday and Friday: "Essentials for a Good Crop;" "Fruit Growing for Profit;" "Educating Children to Become Farmers."

Jas. McCracken, of Jefferson county: "How to Destroy Canada Thistles;" "Sheep for Profit."

D. F. Fortney, Friday afternoon: "What Legislation Does the Farmer Need."

Prof. C. R. Neff, Friday evening, "Geology in Relation to Farming."

Hon. M. Whitehead, Washington, D. C., topic: "Farmers, to the Front;" "The Old and the New Agriculture."

Besides these there will be essays and recitations by our home talent, music, question box, etc., to lend variety and interest to each session. After each address there will be general discussion free to all.

Three sessions each day—morning, afternoon and evening.

These meetings will be interesting to all, farmers especially.

Don't miss a good thing.

Sudden Death.

Mr. James Krise, of Mifflinburg, died suddenly on Wednesday night, of last week, while lying in bed reading a newspaper. He was in good health apparently, and did not even complain that evening. Mrs. Krise was also in bed, and was awakened from a dose by a gurgle from the throat of her husband, she turned towards him, and he was dead. Mr. Krise was formerly from Milroy and at one time lived in Centre Hall. His age was 42 years and 8 months.

It Was Dark.

Last Thursday evening the colored gentry of Bellefonte sledded to Centre Hall and took charge of the hotel for the evening. A supper was served them, and the jolliest and happiest race on the face of the earth who know no cares, enjoyed themselves only as such can. There were about twenty in the dusky-hued party, and the hotel was lively with their rollicking laughter and bright repartee.

Supervisors Take Notice.

Mrs. Annie Kelley, who sued the township in which the accident occurred in Montour county six years ago, by which her leg was broken, has had a verdict rendered in her favor at Danville for $2,250 damages. She claimed $5000. She was returning from Elysburg with friends in a sleigh, when it slid off the road.

Benefitted by the Cold.

We have had more sleigh bell music in the past five weeks than in any one year for ten years. Some people think the cold winter weather will be death to bugs and that the fruit crop will be benefitted by it next summer. Well, the cold weather must be for some wise purpose besides the big crop of fine ice it has made.

Will Furnish Music.

Dr. Hosterman with lady and gentlemen assistants will furnish music for the evening sessions of the Farmers' Institute, 26 and 27. A desk will also be set apart on the Institute platform for the representatives of the press who may attend.

Tax Collectors Notice.

After February 1st, 5 per cent will be added to all unpaid state and county taxes. All persons interested take notice, it is desired also to have all taxes paid up by middle of March next, 1893. P. S. SMITH.
3t Collector, Centre Hill.

Lumber Wanted.

Wanted, in exchange for carts, buggies, spring wagons, road wagons, or repairing, hemlock, pine and oak lumber, suitable for building purposes. Call or address Centre Hall Carriage Works. Centre Hall, Pa. jan12-2t

An Every Day Story.

A wayward boy in Chester county killed his father and shot his mother and sister. He had been refused dinner.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HOW HE COASTED.

A Fearful Descent Down an Icy Mountain Side.

A few days ago, after the ground had a smooth covering of ice from the sleet and rain that had fallen, while a freight was running down the mountain towards Tyrone, about one and one-half miles above the horse-shoe bend, the train halted in order to have a brake adjusted. One of the hands jumpped off to attend to it, and landing right on the edge of the road bed above the deep gorge, which descends at an angle of forty-five degrees, a distance of some 500 feet to the bottom, his feet flew from under him, and he started on a toboggin like slide down the mountain side, every second accelerating his speed. The rest of the train hands saw their comrade on his trip and thought he was wanting a little fun. The mountain side is clear of timber and there was nothing but an occasional brush, or a stump to show above the icy declivity. Down, down he went like an arrow, feet foremost, finally he came in contact with a small tree, and this turned him head foremost, and he slid to the bottom. His comrades saw him lay there helpless, and hastened to rescue him. By using great care to get down the smooth mountain side, the reached the bottom and found the man unconscious, his clothing torn into shreds, and his body full of scratches. To get him up, as can be imagined, was a difficult job. They succeeded in getting him to the train and tried to make him comfortable as possible until they reached Tyrone, where he received needed attention, and is living to know that he had one of the most fearful rides or slides he ever dreamed of.

Geese In an Ice Cage.

At Tyrone on the morning of 11th, a novel sight met the eye of pedestrians in passing the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, which crosses the Juniata river. In the middle of the stream the heads of three geese were seen above the solid ice, while their bodies were as completely frozen in as ever any vessel that was caught in the ice floe of the arctic regions. And the great curiosity was that they were still alive, and beyond the fact that they were fast there was no difference noted in their behavior as when swimming around. It is evident that the fall of the mercury, or rather sudden fall of the temperature, had caught them napping and before they knew what they were about they had become bound and were unable to extricate themselves. The thermometer fell to twelve degrees below zero and for the first time for several years the river was frozen form shore to shore. No such an incident was ever known before as the one related.

Always Late.

The passenger trains the last several weeks have been late and it is seldom they arrive from the east on time. The morning mail plays truant from the schedule every morning, but the delays are mostly caused by detention on the main line. The cold weather has been cause of the frequent delays and much trouble and difficulty is experienced in moving trains.

Died at Danville.

Mrs. Jessie Beaver, wife of the late philanthropist, died at her home at Danville, on Sunday morning, Jan. 1. She was very ill at the time of her husbands death a short time ago, and the shock had much to do in hastening her demise. She was quite an aged lady and was an aunt of ex-Gov. Jas. A. Beaver, of Bellefonte.

Prices Up.

The cold weather has caused a jump in prices of food in the cities. Beef has advanced 40 cts. on the 100. Eggs are worth 40 cts. in Philadelphia; milk butter and other necessaries have gone up in proportion. Pity the poor, it is hard for them in the midst of such a rigorous winter, with fuel high also.

A Cold Ride.

On Thursday evening a four horse sled load of Centre Hall's young folks went to Millheim, where a magnificent supper had been prepared for them by landlord William Musser, who also placed the hotel at their disposal. He is a modern landlord and can make his guests feel at home.

Dedication.

Governor Pattison and Ex-Governor Beaver will both be in attendance at the dedication of the new building in connection with the Pennsylvania State College. Secretary of the Interior Noble is also booked to be present on that occasion. Tue dedication will take place on February 22.

Suffering Increased.

The continued cold weather has increased the suffering at Homestead and it is stated that nearly 300 people are on the verge of starvation. Contributions are still coming in, but the aggregate amount is so small that it will not procure the bare necessities.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

Is It Safe To Lick Postage Stamps?

Since the issue of the Columbian series of the two-cent postage stamps, which are of a color different from that of any postage stamps so far produced by the general post office department, the question, "Is it safe to lick postage stamps?" comes up with increased force of apprehension. What are the component parts of the ink used to print these stamps, and what are the ingredients in the mucilage? Is the mucilage so near the ink on the face of the stamp affected by contact therewith, and can the tongue of a licker be in any way injured thereby? A little medical advice or an analysis of the component parts of the ink, color of paper and character of mucilage on the Columbian postage stamp would be instructive reading at this time. If there is really anything injurious to the tongue coming in contact with these stamps the public ought to know it. It is always safest to dampen the surface of an envelope on which the stamp is to be affixed than to lick the stamp.

Cinnamon Kills Germs.

After prolonged research and experiment in Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland is reported to have come to the conclusion that no living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours. It destroys microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal, and M. Chamberland holds that a decoction of cinnamon ought to be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera. There is nothing new to all this. In the oldest known medical prescription for infections diseases cinnamon was a prominent ingredient and it was in great request during the plague of London.

Eraser Out of Place.

A little two and a half year old son of Aaron Harter, for about six months showed indications of something wrong by discharges of matter from his nose. The little fellow was taken to a physician at Bellefonte for examination, who gave it as his opinion that some foreign object had found its way up into the nostril of the boy, but that it was beyond his reach, and the boy suffered from it right along. On last Sunday a pencil eraser was discharged from his nose, and was the cause of the trouble. He is now free from the trouble caused by the eraser.

At Home Again.

Mr. Adam Krumrine whose disappearance from home lasted over a week returned again, a few days ago. A severe rheumatic illness some two years ago, in addition to some financial troubles operated upon his mind, and he wandered away—was at Renova and above that town, as a resident of that town informs us and at Tyrone from which place he was sent home by persons who met him there. Mr. Krumrine being a highly respected citizen we trust he will soon be restored again mentally.

What the Representatives Received.

Below is a list of the articles furnished each member of the house of representatives at Harrisburg: Smull's legislative handbook, brass pen rack, paper and envelopes, writing-pads, a very costly ivory letter opener, knife, paper of pins, box of pens, bottle of ink, scissors, bottle of mucilage, pens and pencils, handsome gilt edged leather covered memorandum book with money purse attached, an eraser, a folding corkscrew, paper-weight, hair brush, comb and blotters.

All are Invited.

All friends of the interests of agriculture are invited to attend the sessions of the Farmers' Institute to be held at Centre Hall, 26th and 27th of this month. Institutes are being held in every county in the state under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and the meetings are becoming very popular.

Abandon Farming

The economite society will abandon farming as unprofitable, and will dismiss about 300 laborers inside of a month. The mills and brick yards will be operated with improved appliances. All the blooded stock will shortly be disposed of. This is in accordance with Trustee Russ', plans.

Lost $100 in Stamps.

Last Thursday Senator Meek had $100 worth of postage stamps on his desk in the Senate chamber at Harrisburg, and shortly after the stamps were missing, having been picked up by some sticky fingered chap.

Home Talent.

Among the home helpers at the coming Farmers' Institute, 26 and 27 inst., will be Miss Marion Fischer, Miss May Rhone, Miss Maggie Hanna and John Keller.

Report Untrue.

The report of the destruction of Greenwood furnace by fire, turns out to have been untrue.

——Good sugar syrup 5 cents per pound at C. P. Long & Co.

——Granulated sugar 6 cents per pound. 3 pounds good mixed candy for 25 cents at C. P. Long & Co.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Not on the Program.—State College Students' "Horse-Play" at a Concert. —Other News.

During Prof. P. H. Meyer's musical concert at Pine Grove Mills, the other day, the College boys to the number of about fifty or sixty attended, some with the irrepressible tin horn, and put in parts that were not on the program at all. The "boys" had a ludicrous addenda to every announcement that was made. When the Prof. announced the piece, "Where art Thou" the "boys" responded, "Here we are." When the piece "Behold I Knock" was announced the fellows yelled, "Put him out," and thus all through, with tin horn blasts by way of variation. We understand a constable has been to see the "boys" since, no doubt to notify them to appear at another "concert."

Reform in Roadmaking.

At the Farmers' Institute to be held in Centre Hall, on 26 and 27 inst., Gen. Beaver will speak upon the subject of "Reform in Road-making." The General has given this important question a great deal of study in the past few years, and we are glad he has taken it for his topic at the coming Institute. We need road reform as much as tax-reform, in fact road reform will cut off one waste of taxes that our farmers have been subject to every year, for a hundred years. The REPORTER has called attention to reform needed in this regard very frequently. We know that Gen. Beaver will handle the subject in a manner that will throw much light upon the matter. This will be one of the dozen other important subjects that will be talked of in the sessions of the Institute. Come, one and all.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Evening Services.

Rev. Eisenberg commenced a series of evening services, in the Reformed church on last Tuesday evening which will be continued during the entire week. Rev. Eisenberg will be assisted on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, by Rev. Noll, of Bellefonte. The Lord's supper will be administered next Sabbath morning at 10 a. m. Preparatory service Saturday at 2 p. m.

A Neat Sum.

By means of the very successful organ recital given at the Presbyterian church at Bellefonte last Fridry evening, over $350 was cleared which goes for the benefit of repairing the church. The recital was a grand affair, and several artists from a distance participated.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic Electors of the borough of Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., that a nominating convention will be held in Esq. Boal's office on Saturday evening January 28, 1893, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of making nominations to be placed upon the official ballot to be voted February 21st 1893.

By order of borough Committee.

Died at Bellefonte.

Evan B. McNight, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McNight, of Bellefonte, died on the evening of the 4th, at the residence of his father. He has been an invalid for some years and at times experienced great pain. He was 29 years old.

A Narrow Escape.

A saw log, which was being skidded down the mountain, got out of its course and dashed through the house of William Rockey, in Sugar Valley. Mrs. Rockey narrowly escaped being caught and crushed to death.

Re-opening.

The newly repaired Evangelical church at Zion will be re-opened to the worship of God, Sunday, Jan. 29. Rev. Benfer, of Lock Haven, and Rev. Finkbinder, of Millheim, will preach on this occasion.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot, with stable, etc., at Centre Hall station is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

Prices Reduced.

C. P. Long is selling winter goods at reduced prices to reduce the stock to get ready for spring goods.

Union County Deaths.

In Mifflinburg, on the 5th of January, Joseph Gotshall, aged 50 years, 1 month and 15 days.

In East Buffalo township, on the 58th of December, Luther Kuhns, aged 25 years, 8 months and 27 days.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Rothermel, Lewisburg, on the 27th of December, Mrs. Hannah Hilbish, relect of Jacob Hilbish, dec'd, aged 87 years.

In Lewisburg, on the 6th of January, George W. Procter, aged about 68 years.

In Lewisburg, on the 9th January, Margaret M., relict of James M'Creight aged 77 years. Interred at Buffalo X Roads.

In Hartley township on the 10th of January, John Lucas, aged about 82 years.

CoversAll.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.-00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.-00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Sleighing Good.

Good sleighing on a little snow is a rare thing—but we have had it all the same for nearly three or four weeks. The young folks, and the older ones too, made good use of it; sleighing parties were the order of the evenings, right along.

Energetic and Prosperous.

The Centre Hall REPORTER, Frederic Kurtz, proprietor, has entered on its 66th volume. It was never more prosperous in its history, or displayed more energy.—Williamsport *Times*.

Death of a Well Known Physician.

Dr. Allport, a well known physician of Philipsburg, died on the 7th. He was highly esteemed in the town and vicinity, and was prominent in a number of orders.

Candidates for County Superintendent.

The candidates for county Superintendent will be Prof. C. R. Neff, Sup't. Gramley, Prof. Rothrock, of Boalsburg, and Prof. Andrews of Philipsburg.

Send Him Around.

Where is the fellow who predicted this would be a mild winter? Send him around to the REPORTER office, we have a fifteen inch cake of ice for him to sit on and reflect.

——Bed blankets $1 per pair at C. P. Long & Co.

——A well-fitting suit to a great extent helps make a man. Give Lewins at Bellefonte your order for a fine suit and you will not be amiss.

How a Mother Saved Her Boy.

Little Robert Fry lives at Silver Lake; his mother and father love him with parental devotion; he is a bright little fellow. Bobby, as he is called, took a severe cold, which would not yield to everything they tried. A neighbor persuaded the use of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs Colds and Consumption. The first few doses relieved and the contents of a 25 cent bottle made a cure. You can imagine the mother's joy. Pan-Tina is sold at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	67
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	40
Buckwheat	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	26
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Garmans.